FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 034 *16 February 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CSCE/MBFR

Missiles, Neutron Bomb Plans in West Europe Blow to MBFR Talks [ZA RUBEZHOM No 7] BB 1
GDR's MBFR Delegate Interviewed on Socialist Countries' Stand [Maslov] BB 2

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

International Solidarity Is Key to All People's Victories [PRAVDA Editorial 12 Feb] CC 1
Rusakov Receives Bloc Party Publishing House Officials [PRAVDA 9 Feb] CC 2

GENERAL

UN's Harriman Says Iran Events Will Aid S. Africa Oil Embargo A 1
World Peace Council Berlin Session Reported A 1
PRC Acts Against Vietnam Condemned A 1
Comment on Disarmament Appeal [Kornilov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 11 Feb] A 2
Press Reviews Results of Maputo Nonalined Meeting A 4
NOVOYE VREMYA Report A 4
PRAVDA Comment [Vladimirov] A 4
Mozambique, Vietnamese Delegates Address 'Group of 77' Talks A 5
Rome Conference Prepares for Arab Peoples' Struggle Congress A 5
PRAVDA Discusses Workers International Solidarity A 6
Briefs: Contribution to WHO A 6

UNITED STATES

Status of U.S.-USSR Indian Ocean Negotiations Reported [Petrov] B 1
Nicaraguan Regime Has No Fear of Losing U.S. Support [Tuchnin in IZVESTIYA 11 Feb] B 2
U.S. Carries Out Underground Nuclear Explosion B 2

CHINA

Book on PRC's Duplicity Toward Developing States Reviewed C 1
PRC Implementing Three-Stage Policy To Force SRV to Submit [Lavrov] C 1
PRC Slanders Soviet Merchant Fleet Activities C 2

EAST EUROPE

NOVOYE VREMYA Comments on 'Useful' Gromyko-Andrei Talks D 1
[Zimin No 67]
Moscow Soiree Marks USSR-Romanian Treaty Anniversary D 1
[PRAVDA 6 Feb]
Soviet, Romanian Friendship Societies Sign Protocol D 2
[IZVESTIYA 10 Feb]
TASS Reports Ceausescu's Arrival in Sofia for Talks D 2
USSR, GDR Sign Protocol on Cooperation in Culture D 2

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Gromyko, Francois-Poncet 12 Feb Luncheon Speeches Published E 1
[PRAVDA 13 Feb]
NATO Cannot Be Allowed To Disrupt European Military Balance E 4
[Ivanov in NOVOYE VREMYA No 7]
Italian Ultraleftists May Be Assisted by Rightwing Forces E 4
[Sabov in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Feb]
Ustinov Meets With Norwegian Deputy Defense Minister E 5
Demichev Discusses Cultural Ties With Finnish Minister E 5
[PRAVDA 14 Feb]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Commentary, Reportage on Developments in Iran Continue F 1
Four Generals Executed F 1
Tehran Radio Attacked by SAVAK F 1
Government to Confiscate Shah's Property F 1
Planned Reform of Army F 2
Khomeyni Addresses Army, People F 2
Filippov Describes Scene [PRAVDA 14 Feb] F 2
Tehran, Damascus, Washington on Situation F 4
Shah's Collapse Creates Problems [Anichkin] F 4
Tudeh Leaders Declares Support F 5
Britain Announces Evacuation Plans F 6
Moscow Comments on Brown's Efforts To Form Bloc in Mideast F 6
TASS Reports Resumption of Camp David Talks 21 February F 6
Deal Remains Farce F 6
Arab Reaction to Talks F 7
Cairo Should Need Iranian Warning F 8
Carter Hastens Mideast Settlement [Ariyevich] F 8
U.S. Seeks Increased Arms Sales to Saudi Arabia, N. Yemen F 9
[Arutyunov]
Saudi Arabia Completes Aramco Nationalization F 9
Bendjedid Sworn in as New Algerian President F 10
Dmitriyev Notes Israeli Offer of Defense Partnership F 10
U.S.-Israeli 'Special Relations' Regarding Oil Supplies F 10
Israeli Moves Hit Over Occupied Lands, U.S. Support F 11
[Dashkov]

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Turkish, Greek Reports on Use of Bases for Tehran Evacuation G 1
Turkey Refuses U.S. Marines G 1
[PRAVDA 13 Feb]
Transport Planes in Greece, Turkey G 1
Cyprus Questions UK About U.S. Radio Equipment From Iran G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

S. Africa Building Weapons Arsenal With Western Aid H 1
NATO Aid Noted [Bunting] H 1
U.S. Plan To Observe Rhodesian Elections Scored H 2
Nkomo Explains Zimbabwe Situation for Ndebele Listeners H 2
Contingent of Belgian Paratroops Arrives in Zaire H 3
[V. Kuznetsov]
PRC, NATO Moves Linked H 4
Madagascar's Ratsiraka Receives Ilichev H 4

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Killed in Kabul J 1
Afghan Government Statement J 1
Circumstances of Ambassador's Death J 1
TASS Denies 'Absurd' Rumor [Ivanov] J 1
Afghan Foreign Minister Stresses Ties With USSR, India J 2
[PRAVDA 5 Feb]
Foreign Minister Amin Speaks at Reception for Iraq's Hammadi J 2
TASS Reports on Aspects of Revolution in Afghanistan J 3
Foreign Policy Orientation J 3
Land Reform Activities J 4
Workers' Voluntary Labor J 4
Brezhnev Appeals to Pakistani President for Bhutto Clemency J 4
Indian CP Secretary Attacks PRC's Expansionist Policy J 5
Janata Party Officials Praise Indian-Soviet Friendship J 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA

ASEAN States Seek Good Relations With SRV, Cambodia K 1
[Skosyrev in IZVESTIYA 2 Feb]

INDOCHINA

PRC Continues Border Provocations Against Vietnam L 1
SRV Foreign Ministry Memorandum L 1
NHAN DAN Warns PRC Warmongers L 1
[PRAVDA 13 Feb]
SRV Tokyo Embassy Statement L 2
Chinese Occupy SRV Territory L 2
Ambassador to India's Appeal L 3
Kornilov on PRC Military Pressure L 3
Vietnam Prepared To Hold Talks L 4

Premier Pham Van Dong Leaves on Official Visit to Kampuchea L 5
Krichevskiy Report on Visit L 5
TASS Reports Progress on Normalization in Cambodia L 5
Phoumsavan Welcomes Soviet Aid as Arkhipov Visit Ends L 6
[PRAVDA 12 Feb]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Kurisu Article on Soviet Troops in Disputed Islands Scored M 1
[Tsvetos]
Japanese Trade Deficit Linked to U.S., EEC Pressure M 1
USSR, MPR Hold Economic, Foreign Policy Consultations M 2
Martynov Receives Counterpart M 2
[PRAVDA 14 Feb]
Foreign Ministry Officials Meet M 2
[IZVESTIYA 13 Feb]
Briefs: Fish Supply to Japan M 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Carter's Trip to Mexico Characterized by Problems, Pressure N 1
Given 'Coolest Reception Ever' N 1
Complicated Situation N 1
Carter, Lopez Portillo End Talks N 1
Correspondent Views Carter's Visit [Soltan] N 2
Mexicans Demand Government Firmness [Shekhovtsov] N 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Leaders Make Election Speeches Throughout Country R 1
Ponomarev in Kalinin R 1
Further Report on Ponomarev R 2
Grishin in Moscow R 4
Kapitonov in Kineshma [PRAVDA 10 Feb] R 7
Abkhaz Party Chief Lauds Progress, Ties With Georgia, USSR R 11
[Inoveli, Sheliya in ZARYA VOSTOKA 30 Jan]
Thefts, Reluctance To Combat Crime in Georgia Denounced R 14
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 30 Jan]
Vladimir Kamentsev Appointed Minister of Fish Industry R 14
New Armenian Minister of Industrial Construction Named R 14
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 28 Jan]
New Kazakh Minister of Nonferrous Metallurgy Appointed R 14

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Georgian Paper Reports Fuel Hoarding for Private Plots S 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 30 Jan]
Academician Aleksandrov on Long-Term Power, Energy Prospects S 2
[Melenevskiy in TRUD 2 Feb]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Government Endorses Agricultural Production Association T 1
CPSU Adopts Measures on Electrification of Agriculture T 1
Farm Machinery Overhaul Complicated in Non-Chernozem Zone T 1
[Astakhov]

MISSILES, NEUTRON BOMB PLANS IN WEST EUROPE BLOW TO MBFR TALKS

LD151107 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 7 Signed to Press 8 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Our Common, Vital Cause"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet state's mighty economic potential, augmented in the years that have passed since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections, insures the steady implementation of the Leninist foreign policy, the realization of the 24th CPSU Congress peace program and the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the peoples' independence adopted by the 25th party congress. These years have witnessed major historical events. Undenied successes have been achieved by the policy of detente, which was marked by the introduction into international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and by the strengthening of international trust. The transition from the confrontations of "cold war" days to neighborly cooperation has become a reality. Peace has become more reliable.

World socialist positions have been further consolidated and its influence on world events has become increasingly significant. The unified, coordinated policy of the states of the socialist community, which is fighting to deepen detente, to reduce and eventually completely eliminate the threat of a new world war, and to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, is a most important factor for stability and peace. The socialist countries implement their foreign policy in accordance with the provisions of the declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact states at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow last November. New confirmation of the socialist countries' determination to fight for their implementation was shown by the results of the meeting between T. Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, as well as the visit to our country by Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek. The special importance of the Moscow declaration was stressed at the end of their talks in Moscow by A.A. Gromyko, Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister.

The Main Threat

In the struggle to deepen detente the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist states proceed from the premise that the main threat to peace and international security is the continuation [prodolsheniye] and increase of military potentials and the arms race being whipped up by the imperialists. The aims of this policy, which is hostile to the peoples' interests, are served by the attempts of imperialist reaction and Beijing to exacerbate the situation in the world and turn mankind back to "cold war" times. In Washington, close to the U.S. President, in NATO headquarters in Western Europe, and behind the wall of China there are dabblers in politics prepared to gamble on the peoples' destinies and to calculate coldbloodedly how many hundreds of millions of lives a possible global military conflict will cost. For the representatives of these circles, rallied on a platform of malicious anti-Sovietism and cultivating hostility and fear between peoples, the fact that the majority of the U.S. population favors the speediest signing of a SALT agreement, is a matter of indifference. On the other hand, the opinion of 170 retired U.S. military men full of hatred for the very idea of cooperation with the USSR appears to them as guidance for further provocative attacks on detente and disarmament. Such is the literal meaning of the statements of Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who received full scope for disseminating anti-Soviet slander during his visit to the United States.

Growing concern is now being aroused on the European Continent by the Pentagon's plans--which are acquiring increasingly sinister and real features--to fill West European territory with new means of waging war, particularly with missiles aimed against the USSR. The monopoly press is again giving wide publicity to the "advantages" of deploying the neutron bomb in Western Europe. These actions are a blow struck against the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. They are undertaken by those who, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted in an interview for TIME magazine, "have found both political detente, and particularly the intention of backing it up by reducing both sides, concentration of military forces in central Europe," not to their liking. Actions aimed at exacerbating the international situation also meet with criticism at government level in West European countries. FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher warned the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union reactionary bloc against attacks on East-West cooperation. The Netherlands Government threatened to withdraw its armed forces from the NATO military organization if the Atlantic alliance deploys neutron weapons on West European territory. H. Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany faction in the West German Bundestag, stressed the danger of attempts to destroy what has been achieved through considerable toil in the struggle for detente.

In the complex conditions of confrontation between the forces of peace and war, between the supporters and opponents of detente, "the party's will, the Soviet people's will for peace," the CPSU Central Committee address to voters stresses, "is unshakable." Our country will continue to do everything for the sake of deepening detente and curbing the arms race. The International position of the land of the soviets is firmer than ever before. And this is a reliable guarantee of new successes in the battle for peace, freedom and happiness for all peoples.

GDR'S MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' STAND

LD151811 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, Feb 15, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports: The socialist states are exerting and will exert every effort at the Vienna negotiations to reach an agreement based on their proposals of June 8, 1978, on an effective and mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and, thereby, to block the road to the arms race in the heart of our continent. Your correspondent learnt this after today's closed plenary meeting from the head of the GDR delegation Ambassador Ingo Oeser. Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the German Democratic Republic comes out resolutely at the Vienna negotiations for the implementation of the broad programme set forth by the nations of the socialist community. Its main purpose is to secure a limitation of arms and achieve disarmement. This is one of the vital tasks of our epoch, Ingo Oeser stressed. It is deeply regrettable, the head of the GDR delegation continued, that the Western participants of the Vienna dialogue openly refuse to meet the constructive and compromise June proposals of the socialist nations. This is precisely how the recent statement of Ernest Jung, head of the FRG delegation at the Vienna negotiations, should be evaluated. It showed that the West continues to abide by its negative stand, insisting on unilateral concessions by the Warsaw Treaty states alone and endeavouring to reserve itself the right to carry out the long-term NATO programme and to deploy new dangerous weapon systems in central Europe. The FRG and other West European states, as well as Canada, must, at long last, assume commitments to reduce their armed forces in accordance with principles equal for all sides, that is proportionally to their volume in central Europe, and must, correspondingly, include such reductions in the future agreement. This will not only give fresh impetus to our negotiations, but may break the deadlock in them. After all, a success in Vienna is ardently desired by the peoples of Europe, which do not want to live in constant fear of growing military concentrations.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY IS KEY TO ALL PEOPLE'S VICTORIES

LD151103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Mighty Force of Solidarity"]

[Text] We live in an age of profound social changes which are radically altering mankind's historical destiny.

The positions of socialism are steadily strengthening and broadening. The socialist community today is the mighty bulwark of world peace and peoples' freedom and independence. For more than 30 years the world has not known the horrors of world war. This is a major success for the socialist countries, which consistently and persistently pursue a principled foreign policy--a policy of peace--and a success for all peace-loving forces in our world.

The young independent states, that are vitally interested in totally liquidating the aftermath of colonialism and averting a new war, are becoming a major factor in world politics. In capitalist countries the working people's class struggle against the monopolies' yoke and exploiter custom is growing. Revolutionary-democratic, anti-imperialist movements are gathering new strength everywhere.

However, aggressive imperialist circles do not wish to reconcile themselves to this course of events. They are not abandoning their criminal designs. Imperialist reaction is actively coordinating its subversive actions on an international scale, using any means to disunite revolutionary anti-imperialist forces.

The working people have accumulated tremendous political experience in long, hard battles against imperialism and reaction. This experience testifies that capital is an international force, and an international alliance of workers, an international fraternity of working people is needed to defeat it. The path travelled by the international workers movement and by fighters for national independence confirms most clearly that international solidarity is an important factor in mankind's social progress and a necessary condition for victory in the struggle against imperialism and reaction.

The Russian proletariat, which under the leadership of Lenin's party was the first in history to break through imperialism's worldwide front, enjoyed the active support of the working people of other countries, who saw the October victory as the guarantee of their own liberation. During the years of mortal combat with fascism, when the fate of civilization depended, above all, on the Soviet people's fortitude and courage, international solidarity with the first socialist state was of great significance for routing mankind's most bitter enemy and insuring the peoples' further progress along the path of freedom and progress.

The internationalist position of the Soviet Union and the other countries which embarked on the path of socialist development after World War II played an outstanding role in enabling the national liberation forces to inflict a crushing blow against imperialism's colonial system and the workers movement in capitalist states to scale new heights in the struggle against the monopoly bourgeoisie.

The outcome of the heroic Vietnamese people's war against the U.S. interventionists convincingly confirmed that international solidarity in our time is not simply a slogan but an effective weapon in the anti-imperialist struggle, guaranteeing the peoples victory even in the sharpest, most serious clashes with imperialist aggression. And this truth has been confirmed no less clearly by the events in Angola and Ethiopia and in other areas of the liberation struggle.

Great damage is done to the cause of struggle against imperialism by renouncing international solidarity and embarking on positions of chauvinism and hegemonism. A graphic example of this is the Beijing leaders' traitorous position. At a time when the freedom-loving peoples are hailing the victory of Kampuchea's patriots, China's leadership is in the front ranks of the enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the same time it does not stop at carrying out dangerous armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Imperialists, enemies of detente, instigators of adventures, the fascist Pinochet clique, South African racists--these are the people with whom Beijing is now forming blocs. Progressive mankind angrily condemns this treacherous course.

Consistently upholding the principles of internationalism, fighters against imperialism demonstrate their unbreakable fraternal solidarity with communists and other victims of fascist and racist repression. The sympathies and support of all the world's freedom-loving people are on the side of those who are continuing their courageous struggle under very difficult conditions underground against the dictatorial regimes in Chile and Uruguay, Nicaragua and Haiti and against the racists' bloody rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia. People of good will hold up to shame the crimes of the Israeli occupiers in Arab lands and condemn the reprisals against Iran's patriots. This resolute demand resounds over the countries and continents: Free the prisoners of imperialism and reaction! End violence against fighters for the peoples' bright future!

Further change in the balance of forces in the world arena in favor of socialism and democracy and the profound restructuring of the system of international relations in the interests of the cause of peace depend to a tremendous degree on the solidarity and cohesion of the international working class and of everyone who detests the system of imperialist rule and suppression of human rights.

It is natural for our party, educated by the great Lenin, to consistently uphold the principles of internationalism. "As regards proletarian internationalism, that is, the solidarity of the working class and communists of all countries in the struggle for common aims, their solidarity with the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, the fraternal parties' voluntary cooperation while strictly observing the equal rights and independence of each of them," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the Berlin Conference of European Communists, "we believe that this comradely solidarity, whose standard the communists have now borne for more than 100 years, still fully retains all its great significance in our time. It was and still is the powerful and proven weapon of communist parties and the workers movement generally."

The CPSU and the peoples of the Soviet Union will continue to be loyal to the Leninist traditions of effective solidarity with comrades in the struggle for great and noble aims and to be unshakably devoted to the cause of proletarian internationalism.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES BLOC PARTY PUBLISHING HOUSE OFFICIALS

LD131155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] A conference of leaders of party publishing houses from Bulgaria, Hungary, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR was held in Moscow 6 through 8 February. At the conference there was an exchange of experience on the publication of mass political literature and questions of the further development and intensification of cooperation were examined. The publishing house leaders were received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee section first deputy chief, participated in the talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

UN'S HARRIMAN SAYS IRAN EVENTS WILL AID S. AFRICA OIL EMBARGO

LD161044 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 16, TASS--Leslie Harriman, chairman of the U.N. special committee against apartheid, stated on Thursday that the advent of the new government to power in Iran opens up the way to imposing an effective embargo on the sale of oil to the racist regime of South Africa. Speaking at the committee's meeting which took place at the U.N. headquarters, Leslie Harriman recalled that the shah's regime had maintained active economic relations with Pretoria and became its main provider of oil. Military contacts, apart from economic ones, had been established between the two regimes.

Leslie Harriman condemned Western powers for the support which they continue to give to the inhuman regime of apartheid. He emphasized that Western powers, while justifying their cooperation with the racists by pleas that they encourage them to a peaceful settlement of the Namibian and Rhodesian problems, in actual fact engage in a double game.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL BERLIN SESSION REPORTED

PRC Acts Against Vietnam Condemned

LD151746 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Helsinki, February 15, TASS--The World Peace Council has today issued the following statement:

With great concern and indignation the world public follows the escalation of hostile activities of the Government of the People's Republic of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Having unleashed a slanderous campaign against the country whose people after 30 years of heroic struggle with imperialist aggression achieved genuine freedom and independence, the Chinese leaders have resorted to open armed provocations on the border with Vietnam. These provocations which resulted in systematic violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam are accompanied by unprecedented concentration of large number of Chinese military units along all the frontier between the two countries.

The statement of the deputy premier of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, during his recent visits to the USA and Japan, his threats "to teach Vietnam a lesson" leave no doubt as to the character of the aggressive intentions of the present Chinese leaders. Seeking to impede the Vietnamese people's efforts to heal the wounds of the past war and pursue an independent foreign and domestic policy in the best interests of peace and friendship among peoples, they first incited the ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam to create disturbances. Now they try to use the Pol Pot clique as a tool in their growing provocations against Vietnam. The aim of the Chinese leaders is to bring Vietnam to its knees. These actions which are in flagrant violation of the UN Charter, once again testify to the expansionist and hegemonistic policies of the Chinese leaders. These policies are a direct threat to peace and security not only in Southeast Asia but as well to world peace.

What the imperialists have failed to achieve during many years of aggression against the heroic people of Vietnam, the present Chinese leaders are now trying to accomplish. Thus they have assumed the role of open accomplices and allies of imperialism. Such policies are doomed to failure because the heroic people of Vietnam will not succumb and because millions of peoples in all parts of the world are on the side of Vietnam in this hard and just struggle.

The World Peace Council reiterates its full support for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people. This has been recently expressed by the special session of the WPC in Berlin.

In view of the serious escalation of aggressive actions against Vietnam the World Peace Council appeals to all who cherish peace, freedom and justice, to all national and international organisations to render all possible support and help, moral and material, to the Vietnamese people in their struggle to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country and to preserve peace and security in this region of Asia.

Comment on Disarmament Appeal

LD151109 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Feb 79 P 3 LD

[International review by observer Yuriy Kornilov: "The Will of Millions--To Defend Peace"]

[Text] "Peoples of the world: People on all the earth: Human reason and responsibility for the fate of civilization and for the people's future insistently demand that we all jointly resolve the most urgent task: Halt the arms race:" This fervent call from the WPC appeal unanimously adopted with tremendous enthusiasm at the WPC session which recently ended in the GDR capital--Berlin--resounded over the world like a tocsin.

It was no accident that this major forum, whose participants were more than 500 representatives of national peace committees, political parties, trade unions and mass democratic organizations from more than 100 countries expressing the will and aspirations of millions upon millions of people in all corners of the earth, placed problems of detente and disarmament at the center of its agenda. It is universally recognized that the struggle to curb the arms race and for disarmament is the key, most important task in modern international life. In our time, when the arms race has assumed an unprecedented global scale, when sufficient weapons have been stockpiled in the world to destroy everything living on earth, when states' annual expenditures for military purposes reach the astronomic sum of $400 billion and when more than 25 million people wear military uniforms, it is precisely on the resolution of this task that the fate of detente, the peoples' security and our planet's very aspect tomorrow depend.

The Soviet Union, true to its Leninist peace policy, is consistently and unswervingly traveling the path of peace, detente and disarmament. Socialism and peace are inseparable; from Lenin's Decree on Peace to the present day the foreign policy of the land of the Soviets has been imbued with the love of peace. A broad positive response has been elicited on all continents by the complex of constructive proposals advanced by our country aimed at strengthening peace, ending the arms race, security disarmament and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

There is no type of weapon that the USSR and its allies are not prepared to limit, to ban on a reciprocal basis by agreement with other states and then to remove from their arsenals. This principled policy was reaffirmed by the specific proposals jointly advanced by the socialist Warsaw Pact states in Moscow in November 1978.

But even though the planet's political climate now is plainly healthier than before as a result of the efforts of the USSR, the other socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces, a fundamental breakthrough has not yet been achieved in the sphere of military detente and disarmament.

The struggle is continuing in the world to insure that mankind's tomorrow is a day of peace and that the cause of detente and of arranging peaceful cooperation among states and peoples makes progress. And how important it is for millions of people of good will to clearly define their place and their tasks in this difficult struggle: This is particularly important today, when the relaxation of tension has been appreciably retarded and imperialism's militarist circles, hiding behind the false thesis of the "Soviet military threat," are continuing to push the NATO countries onto the dangerous path of further building up arsenals of weapons and increasing military spending, thereby posing a real and ever increasing threat to the peoples' security.

The WPC's Berlin session, which met on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the peace champions movement, which falls in April, demonstrated most convincingly that this movement has become a truly invincible present-day trend. Increasingly broad people's masses are now united under the slogan "Stop the Arms Race!"; the forces of peace, more numerous and powerful than ever, are fully determined to uphold detente and achieve a decisive breakthrough in the struggle to curb the arms race. This determination is graphically expressed in the appeal "Stop the Arms Race!" adopted at the WPC's Berlin session--a detailed action program for peace champions, which emphasizes the exceptional importance and urgency of resolving problems connected with ending material preparations for war, contains a demand to end the continuous growth in spending on war purposes and exposes the maneuvers of militarists aimed at deceiving public opinion and introducing barbarous neutron weapons into NATO arsenals. The WPC called for the speediest signing and validation of the agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms between the USSR and the United States and advocated that the five nuclear powers--the United States, the USSR, Britain, France and China, which bear special responsibility for preserving peace--immediately begin negotiations with a view to excluding all types of nuclear weapons from military arsenals.

Alarm and anger were to be heard in the Berlin speeches of prominent public figures and politicians from various countries, when they exposed with facts those who are chiefly to blame for the present exacerbation of international tension--NATO's imperialist circles and the Chinese leaders who are siding with them more and more openly. The Beijing militarists are not only not helping to end the arms race but are themselves fueling it, seeking to enlist the support of reactionary imperialist forces and to increase their military potential, which has been placed at the service of far-reaching hegemonist, great-power designs. It was emphasized at the session that the undisguised threats addressed to Vietnam by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, during his visit to the United States and his slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union and detente attest that present-day China is playing an extremely negative, dangerous role in international politics. The WPC adopted a resolution of solidarity with Kampuchea, whose people have gained genuine freedom and independence by overthrowing the regime of bloody repression and genocide established in that country by Beijing's hands.

"Today more than ever before peace and mankind's progress depend on whether the deadly spiral of the constant escalation of arms production can be broken," L.I. Brezhnev's message to the WPC session participants emphasizes. "This is now the key to continuing and consolidating the detente policy and to resolving the disarmament problem. Stopping the arms race and cutting military budgets also means creating preconditions for really resolving the many acute problems being encountered by the people's masses of different countries."

There is no doubt that the results of the Berlin forum of peace-loving forces will contribute to a new upsurge in the mass movement against the endless buildup of lethal weapons and for the strengthening of peace and the national independence, freedom and happiness of all peoples.

PRESS REVIEWS RESULTS OF MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING

NOVOYE VREMYA Report

LD072245 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 7, TASS--"A special session of the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned countries in Maputo has shown once again that this movement plays an important positive role in the struggle for eradication of racism and imperialist sway, for the struggle to make the process of detente spread to all parts of the world, including Africa, writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA.

"The decisions of the Maputo session have reaffirmed once again the devotion of the nonalignment movement to the anti-imperialist and anticolonial course. In the concluding document the participants in the meeting denounced the imperialist and colonialist forces for their stubborn opposition to attainment of genuine independence by the peoples in the south of Africa. A particular attention was drawn to actual complicity of the United States and the Western countries, and also Israel, in the build-up of the military, including nuclear potential of Pretoria."

It is no wonder, the weekly continues, that Western diplomacy, which kept a close eye over the progress of the session's work, tried to use [words indistinct] at its disposal to prevent adoption of decisions unsuitable to imperialism, the stake was made on driving a wedge into the ranks of the nonalignment movement, at flushing out its anti-imperialist essence isolating the movement from its natural ally--the countries of the socialist community. Representatives of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime overthrown in Kampuchea, who came to Maputo, were trying to violate the businesslike atmosphere of the session, but their claims to represent the Kampuchean people encountered a rebuff from many delegates.

PRAVDA Comment

LD112245 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

["Clear Cut Stand of Non-Aligned Countries"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 11, TASS--The Maputo extraordinary session of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau which discussed the situation in southern Africa "once again showed the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial and anti-racist character of the movement of non-alignment, points out Yuriy Vladimirov, PRAVDA's commentator. The recognition of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as a full and equal member of the movement of non-alignment is one of the illustrations of that. The session decided to recommend that the forthcoming sixth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana also grant such a status to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The decisions adopted are indicative of the grown international prestige of those organizations which are the genuine expressers of the interests of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe."

"The attempts from the outside to divert the attention of the participants in the session from the problems connected with the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for freedom and independence and to draw them into a discussion having no relation to the conference suffered a fiasco. The extraordinary session of the non-aligned countries' Coordination Bureau showed that the movement of non-alignment is inseparably linked with the common struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress," the commentator stresses.

MOZAMBIQUE, VIETNAMESE DELEGATES ADDRESS 'GROUP OF 77' TALKS

ID151732 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 15 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Arusha, February 15, TASS--The developing countries should fight in a united front for restructuring radically the international economic order on the basis of the principles of equality and justice, said Salomao Monguambe, Mozambican minister of foreign trade, at the fourth conference of Group-77 here. He said that the developing countries can (?achieve) real emancipation only when their political independence is consolidated with economic independence, when they do away with colonial aftermath and end domination by supranational corporations.

The essence of imperialist policy, aimed at creating new seats of tension and unleashing war, is to be seen most clearly in the south of Africa, the minister stressed. The imperialist forces, he went on, continue oppressing the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, stage acts of aggression against independent African states in order to preserve the positions of supranational monopolies.

Imperialism and neocolonialism which are allied with apartheid and Zionism, are the ones to be blamed for the plight of the peoples of the developing countries, said Vuu Song, the leader of the Vietnamese delegation, and general director for economic affairs of the SRV Foreign Ministry.

He said that Vietnam cooperates in the economic field with all countries irrespective of their political and social systems, on the basis of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other peoples.

After highly assessing the assistance given to Vietnam by friendly countries and international organizations, Vuu Song condemned the use of assistance for putting pressure. He mentioned as an example the actions of the Beijing leadership which has unilaterally fully withdrawn assistance to Vietnam because the SRV is pursuing an independent and sovereign policy.

ROME CONFERENCE PREPARES FOR ARAB PEOPLES' STRUGGLE CONGRESS

ID122246 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 12 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Rome, February 12, TASS--A conference devoted to the preparation of a world congress in support of the Arab peoples' struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, for a just solution of the Palestinian problem, has ended here. Taking part in it were delegations from 55 countries, including Libya, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, other Arab states, representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], many international organizations, political parties and trade unions of Italy, as well as a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. It has been decided to hold the world congress this October.

The issued appeal to the peace-loving forces of the entire world expresses serious anxiety in connection with the tense situation in the Middle East and unceasing acts of violence and aggression against the Arab people of Palestine, perpetrated by the Israeli authorities. The participants of the meeting condemned strongly the Egyptian-Israeli collusion, directed against the Arab peoples. The Camp David separate deal, the appeal points out, is being used by the U.S. imperialists to combat the liberation movements and the progressive regimes in Arab states. The Arab people of Palestine are fully entitled to the right to set up their own independent state, while the PLO is the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The conference participants went on record for drawing the broadest public sections into the struggle against the forces of reaction in the Middle East.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES WORKERS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

LD120052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[From the PRAVDA review on leading article on international solidarity]

[Text] "The Mighty Force of Solidarity" is the title of the PRAVDA leading article. In the prolonged and harsh battles against imperialism and reaction, the working people have accumulated immense political experience. This experience shows that capital is an international force; defeating it calls for an international alliance of working people, international fraternity of people of labor.

The path progressed by the international workers movement and by the fighters for national independence confirms quite clearly that international solidarity is an important factor for mankind's social progress and a necessary condition for victory in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, PRAVDA stresses in its leading article.

The outcome of the war of the heroic Vietnamese people against the Pentagon's hordes [polchishche] confirmed convincingly that international solidarity in our times is not simply a slogan, but an effective weapon of the anti-imperialist struggle, guaranteeing peoples; victory, even in the most acute and most difficult confrontations with imperialist aggression. This truth was shown no less obviously by events in Angola, Ethiopia and other sites of the liberation struggle.

Great harm is done to the cause of the struggle against imperialism by a rejection of international solidarity and a transition to the positions of chauvinsim and hegemony. A clear example of this is the treacherous position of the Beijing leaders. At a time when freedom-loving peoples are welcoming the victory of the Kampuchean patriots, the Chinese leadership is to be found among the front-rank of enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the same time, it does not stop at implementing dangerous armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Imperialists, enemies of detente, the instigators of adventures, the fascist Pinochet clique, the South African racists--that is whom Beijing is alining itself with today.

Progressive mankind indignantly condemns this treacherous course, the PRAVDA leading article states. It is natural that our party, nurtured by the great Lenin, consistently defends the principles of internationalism. As far as proletarian internationalism is concerned, that is solidarity of the working class and communists of all countries in the struggle for a common goal, solidarity between them and the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, and voluntary cooperation of fraternal parties with strict observance of equality and independence of each of them. Comrade Brezhnev said at the Berlin conference of European communists: When we consider that such comradely solidarity, the standard-bearer of which communists have been for more than a century, has kept all of its great importance in our times, too. It has been and remains a mighty and tested weapon of communist parties and the workers movement in general. The CPSU and the peoples of the Soviet Union will continue to be faithful to the Leninist traditions of effective solidarity with comrades in the struggle for great and noble aims, and to be unshakably devoted to the cause of proletarian internationalism.

BRIEFS

CONTRIBUTION TO WHO--Moscow, January 29, TASS--The Soviet Union will make this year a voluntary contribution to the international program of the World Health Organizatior (WHO) for immunisation. Bacterial and virus preparations will be sent for the purpose to the WHO. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD]

STATUS OF U.S.-USSR INDIAN OCEAN NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

LD151940 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

["Strange Anniversary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 15, TASS--TASS commentator Aleksey Petrov writes:

The fourth round of Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean ended a year ago, on February 17, 1978. (They began 8 months before this date). At that time negotiations were keynoted by optimism. In a joint report for the press on the results of the fou th round it was noted that the delegations continued the discussion of proposals, advanced by both sides and that the discussion was frank and useful, it promoted the understanding of positions of either side, thereby creating the foundation for further work. In a report, sent by both sides to the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean, it was noted that a certain extent of consent was reached on a number of issues including the desirability of a stage-by-stage approach, starting from an agreement not to increase the present military presence and holding negotiations on reduction of such a presence. Though the headway achieved at the negotiations was only initial and to achieve the final accords both sides were to exert further considerable efforts, nevertheless the above mentioned reports were favourably received in the most different countries of the world, particularly in the countries located directly in the Indian Ocean area.

That progress was considered as confirmation of reality of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, as a manifestation of the tendency for extending the sphere of detente.

A year passed since that time. There is hardly any doubt that over this period the negotiations on the Indian Ocean could have been brought to their successful conclusion had they continued the way they began. But this did not happen. Instead of continuation and intensification of the negotiations, the American side unilaterally suspended them. Though the Soviet side repeatedly proposed resumption of the negotiations, the delegations of the USSR and the USA had no other meetings. In Washington they fully disregarded the anxiety expressed by the countries of the Indian Ocean area, specifically India, in connection with the suspension of the negotiations. At the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly the United States refused to support a resolution which urged an undelayed resumption of the Soviet-American negotiations on the Indian Ocean (the Soviet Union voted for the resolution).

What is the matter? Leaders of the American Government at different times, including recently, declared rather resolutely in favour of "freezing the present level of the military presence and military activity in the Indian Ocean and even for the subsequent reduction. It should be assumed, they believed, that such a solution of the question does not at least contradict the durable interests of the United States. Why does the American side now avoid continuation of business-like negotiations on the issue?

The matter obviously is that determinant in the American policy in the Indian Ocean again becomes the approach which the United States practiced for many years in the past and which seemingly started to be replaced by a more realistic line that made it possible to open Soviet-American negotiations. The priority in this policy apparently receives not the objective of strengthening the peaceful situation in the area of the Indian Ocean, on the basis of accords with the USSR with due account for the legitimate interests of both sides and the coastal states, but the desire to ensure for the United States military supremacy in the Indian Ocean area so as to dictate its will to the countries of the region. The build-up of the American naval force in the Indian Ocean and its movement in the most acute period of the political crisis in Iran reaffirm this most patently.

But if the United States does intend to lead things to unleashing in the Indian Ocean a large-scale arms race it cannot but know that this will affect the interests of security of many states which will have to draw their conclusions from this.

To cut the channel of negotiations on ending the arms race in that or other direction could seem simpler and more opportune than to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion. But to act this way means to assume a great responsibility.

NICARAGUAN REGIME HAS NO FEAR OF LOSING U.S. SUPPORT

LD151603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The Day Worldwide" news roundup "prepared by R. Tuchnin": "Lovers' Tiff"]

[Text] Washington has decided that the time has come to play the "stern uncle" with the Nicaraguan tyrant Somoza. For many months a "mediating" mission headed by an American representative remonstrated with the dictator. But, being aware of U.S. intentions, Somoza did not consider loosening even a little his grip on the helm of dictatorial power. Now he is being threatened with the suspension of military aid and a "reduction in the staff of the American Embassy" in Managua. (At first they were going to recall the ambassador and end the dollar handouts, but then they changed their minds--for fear of going too far.)

The dicator's entourage is watching with the utmost tranquillity this foreign policy zigzag by its strong northern guardian. Have the Washington politicians resorted to these devices in their relations with the Pinochet clique and other military dictatorships in Latin America?

Nicaragua's oligarchs realize perfectly well that the U.S. monopolists will never leave them in the lurch, even though, if worst comes to worst, they may have to sacrifice their ringleader. Their representatives have no doubt about Washington's real intentions, particularly when they see that next door, in Honduras and Guatemala, "gorilla" generals who receive abundant aid from the Pentagon are openly voicing their support for Somoza and are specifically elaborating plans for a struggle against Nicaragua's patriots.

U.S. CARRIES OUT UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD160616 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 16, TASS--The United States carried out another underground nuclear explosion, the third one this year, at the proving ground in Nevada. Its yield was 20 to 150 kilotons, according to a statement by an official spokesman.

BOOK ON PRC'S DUPLICITY TOWARD DEVELOPING STATES REVIEWED

LD151452 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

["Developing Countries and Beijing's Duplicity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 15, TASS--Chinese propaganda continues shouting at the top of its voice that Beijing allegedly is a "loyal defender" of the interests of developing countries. How hypocriticaland false these assertions are and what purposes of Chinese diplomacy they are called upon to disguise, is convincingly told in the book "Problems of Developing Countries and Maoist Diplomacy at U.N." written by the Soviet researcher Pavel Artemyev and issued by Moscow's Muaka (science) publishers.

The author of the book gives a detailed analysis of the activity of the PRC delegation at the United Nations. In the debates on Middle East problems, for instance, Beijing paid lip service to the Arabs' cause while, in fact, it pursued a diametrically opposite line. The Arab peoples had to pay a big price for Beijing's duplicity during the recent Israeli-Arab war, when the Chinese delegation tried hard to stall the adoption of a Security Council resolution, demanding of Israel an immediate ceasefire. Of late, the Beijing rulers have been openly supporting the separate deals of Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Just as double-faced is the stand of the Chinese rulers on such an important problem as restructuring of international economic relations, which, as is common knowledge, is actively supported by the developing countries, which call for an end to imperialist exploitation. On the one hand, Beijing does not stint highfaluting phrases on the exploitation of developing countries. On the other hand, it blames...the socialist states for it, practically whitewashing the real exploiters, the imperialist powers. The duplicity of Beijing's policy, which rests on its selfish hegemonistic interests, the desire to fan tension and to set at loggerheads various countries and peoples, is also distinctly visible in the position of the Beijing rulers on other major problems, as well. "Chinese diplomacy seeks to use the developing countries as 'small change' for provoking international conflicts, as a tool of struggle against the USSR and other socialist countries, the genuine friends of developing states," the author of the book emphasizes.

PRC IMPLEMENTING THREE-STAGE POLICY TO FORCE SRV TO SUBMIT

OW160640 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 15 Feb 79 OW

[By station observer Lavrov]

[Text] Under orders from Beijing's leaders 20 Chinese infantry divisions with a large number of tanks, aircraft and other war materiel have assembled at the Sino-Vietnamese border. Recent developments leave no room for doubt as to why the troops are being deployed. In early February Chinese Armed Forces opened fire on Vietnamese territory and attacked border outposts on more than 60 occasions. At the same time, Chinese aircraft repeatedly intruded into Vietnamese airspace.

In directing these armed provocations and escalating them, Beijing's upper-class ruling clique has openly issued a threat to Vietnam. For instance, during his U.S. visit Deng Xiaoping declared that he would teach the Vietnamese a needed lesson. He said this about the people of a country that has won the strong respect of the world's progressive people for carrying out 30 years of heroic struggle against the colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. Beijing's upper-class ruling clique wants to settle old accounts withthe people of that country, a country to which Chinese leaders have repeatedly vowed friendship, solidarity and proletarian internationalist sentiments and which they have called their fraternal country. Indeed, Beijing's leaders have always acted contrary to their words. Not long ago, from confessions by Chinese spies arrested in Vietnam, a secret plan was discovered.

It was drawn up 10 years ago by the upper-class ruling clique of Mao Zedong to make Vietnam submit to China. The plan is to be carried out in 15 years. It was divided into three stages. In the first stage, from 1968 to 1972, anti-Vietnamese propaganda would be increasingly stepped up. In the second, a policy of weakening Vietnam would be pursued. One method of carrying out this policy was to suddenly suspend aid to the SRV and to form opposition factions from among the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. Finally, if Vietnam refused to submit to China, the third stage of the plan would be used; that is, resorting to armed force. Isn't the third stage of the plan being carried out now? What do the Vietnamese people think of this matter? Hoang Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee and chief editor of NHAN DAN, said: We have become more convinced of Beijing's present rulers' viciousness and despicableness. Beijing's upper-class leaders have only one motive at present: Ambition for aggression. As for our country, we have consistently stood for a solution of our conflicts with China, but we will never sacrifice our sovereignty and independence.

PRC SLANDERS SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET ACTIVITIES

LD151822 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1127 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

["Beijing: Slavishly Repeating"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 February--TASS political observer Mikhail Yakovlev writes: The Beijing paper RENMIN RIBAO has published its latest anti-Soviet commentary; this time the activities of the Soviet merchant fleet were chosen to be the object of attack. RENMIN RIBAO alleges that the Soviet merchant fleet "is striving for sea monopoly and expansion" in using its vessels to carry out "dumping" operations while engaging in international transport and so on. What can be said about that?

It is well known that the main task of the Soviet merchant fleet is to meet its national needs for sea transportation. Of the total amount of cargo carried by the Soviet merchant fleet 86-88 percent is made up of goods for foreign trade and for USSR internal coastal transportation, whereas only 12-14 percent of the cargo carried is for foreign charter companies. The Soviet Union--and this has been reported in our press--just as before does not intend to change this correlation. In participating in world-wide merchant shipping the Soviet merchant fleet actively cooperates with foreign partners and in so doing strictly observes such principles as equality of rights and mutual advantage.

Certain circles in the West connected with major shipping companies are trying, by deliberately distorting the real situation, to accuse the Soviet merchant fleet of allegedly striving to wreck the existing sea transportation system by supposedly resorting to dumping. It is no secret why these circles are doing this: In this way someone from Western "big business" connected with shipping can blame the USSR for those great and grave difficulties many Western shipowners are experiencing. They say that even if there is a "surplus in world tonnage" it is connected not with the crisis situation in Western shipping, which is a reflection of the overall decline in the economies of the leading Western countries, but has been brought on by "Soviet dumping" and "competition" from Soviet sea shipping lines....

And now Beijing has also joined this unseemly hullabaloo. Resorting to slandering the Soviet Union the Beijing propagandists are in essence acting as defenders of the interests of big Western capital connected with the shipping, and are trying, by acting in concert with their Western partners, to block the activities of the Soviet merchant fleet. And since international shipping by its very nature is one of the most international sectors of the world economy this is then a question of Beijing striving to undermine international cooperation at sea. It is totally obvious that here, must as in many other cases, those in Beijing are only repeating the elements [perepevayut sady] of the anti-Soviet propaganda being carried out in the West....

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON USEFUL GROMYKO-ANDREI TALKS

LD151505 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 7, 9 Feb 79 p 15 LD

[A. Zimin article under "Commentaries" rubric: "Soviet-Romanian Dialog"]

[Text] Questions of developing Soviet-Romanian relations and urgent international problems were considered in Moscow during A.A. Gromyko's talks with Romanian Foreign Minister S. Andrei.

"The policy line of friendship and cooperation," A.A. Gromyko said as he welcomed the guest, "is our general line in our attitude toward Romania and the Romanian people. This policy line was also embodied in the 1970 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Treaty. The treaty laid a good foundation for the relations between our countries and this foundation must be cherished [dorozhit]."

Both sides' desire to expand and deepen Soviet-Romanian relations in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres was reaffirmed in the course of the present talks.

The commonality of the ideals of building communism, the unity of the aims of the struggle for peace and security and the experience of equal cooperation accumulated over the decades--such is the objective basis which joins the USSR and Romania along with the other socialist countries in a united alliance. As is well known, last November's Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee unanimously adopted a declaration constituting a joint program for the fraternal countries' struggle at the contemporary stage for the deepening of detente, disarmament and the development of cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The participants in the Soviet-Romanian talks stressed the particular importance of this declaration and reaffirmed their countries' determination to contribute to implementing the tasks formulated in it.

The sides paid particular attention to disarmament questions. "Those forces in the West and the Far East which are stepping up the arms race and which greet with invariable hostility all proposals aimed at reversing the arms race must know that there can be no unilateral disarmament by the Warsaw Pact countries alone," A.A. Gromyko stressed. The participants in the talks noted that the decisions of the Washington and Brussels NATO sessions regarding the buildup of military potential--decisions aimed at creating superiority over the socialist and other countries of the world--represent a serious obstacle in the way of ending the arms race and disarmament. The importance and necessity of holding consultations together with the other Warsaw Pact countries on questions of strengthening detente, ending the arms race and moving on to real steps along the path of disarmament were noted in this connection.

The talks also discussed other international problems. The exchange of opinions was useful and accorded with the task of further developing the relations between the USSR and Romania.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS USSR-ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD121257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 31st anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Romania took place in Moscow on 5 February.

The speakers noted that the 1948 treaty promoted the consolidation of the gains of socialism in Romania and served as a lasting basis for the development of Soviet-Romanian friendly ties in various spheres. The ideas enshrined in it were further developed in the new treaty signed in July 1970.

Taking part in the soiree were activists of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation from the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS).

SOVIET, ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD151059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 9 February the protocol for 1979 to the long-term plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, and the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the USSR (ARLUS) was signed in Moscow. An important place in the protocol is taken by measures devoted to the celebration of the 62d anniversary of Great October and the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, the 30th anniversary of CEMA, the International Year of the Child and other important dates.

The signing was attended by G. Badrus, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, and an ARLUS delegation headed by M. Groza, a member of the bureau of this association's general council.

TASS REPORTS CEAUSESCU'S ARRIVAL IN SOFIA FOR TALKS

LD151442 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, February 15, TASS--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived here today for a friendly visit.

At the airport he was met by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of Bulgaria, and other Bulgarian officials.

USSR, GDR SIGN PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION IN CULTURE

LD151824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the USSR Ministry of Culture and the GDR Ministry of Culture for 1979 was signed in Moscow today.

It envisages exchanges of leading creative ensembles, performers and delegations of arts workers and expansion of direct links among theaters, museums, libraries and educational establishments.

GROMYKO, FRANCOIS-PONCET 12 FEB LUNCHEON SPEECHES PUBLISHED

LD151555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--Talks began in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and J. Francois-Poncet, French foreign minister, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the course of the talks there was an exchange of views on such current problems of world politics as the development of the process of detente, the ending of the arms race and the transition to real measures in the sphere of disarmament.

The basic trends of bilateral Soviet-French relations were also examined, and satisfaction was expressed with the progress of cooperation in various spheres.

The talks are proceeding in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of J. Francois-Poncet.

Addressing the guest, Andrey Gromyko said: I am glad to welcome you, minister, on your first official visit to the Soviet Union. The Moscow-Paris or Paris-Moscow route is also a peace policy route.

An exceptionally important event is to take place shortly: the new Soviet-French summit. The Soviet leadership and Leonid Brezhnev personally proceed from the fact that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's official working visit to the Soviet Union marks an important contribution to the development of cooperation between our states and to the strengthening friendship between the Soviet and French peoples. As far as we can judge, the French side is also adhering to an analogous approach.

We note with satisfaction that for the second decade a prominent place in the policy of the Soviet Union and France is occupied by the course toward developing relations in the most varied spheres--from major problems of world politics to specific types of cooperation such as electronics or the study of the Russian and French languages.

We go so far as to stress that both sides--the Soviet and the French--although great things have been done in relations between the USSR and France, do not think that the limits have already been achieved. Life shows that the mutual political will not to rest on one's laurels exists. And the significance of this factor--the will for cooperation, particularly by the people who are at the helm of their countries' policy--is immense.

In the mid-sixties, Soviet-French cooperation started under a good sign--the struggle for the easing of tension, which was and remains to this day close to the hearts and minds of people on all continents and in all countries. Since then detente has been the thread running through the coinciding or parallel actions of the Soviet Union and France in the international arena. One of the positive examples of such efforts is the considerable improvement of the situation in Europe, which was greatly facilitated by our two states.

It is difficult to overestimate the role played here by the Helsinki Final Act. [paragraph continues]

As far as its significance is concerned, naturally in the European context, it can just about be compared with an international document like the UN Charter, which aims at preventing an outbreak of a new war and of preserving peace. The Final Act is working for detente, for cooperation and for security in Europe, and it has acquired considerable attraction for peoples in other parts of the world.

However, can one ignore the fact that in the very same Europe the level of military confrontation and concentration of arms, including the most destructive ones, is very high? The peculiarity of the situation in Europe consists precisely of this: Dangers threatening peoples are still great here, but it is also here that the possibilities for coping with these perils, taking new steps to strengthen peace, are greatest.

In the condition when the world continues to be overwhelmed [zakhlestyvat] by the armaments race--it is well known who has imposed it--there cannot and should not be a task more urgent and humane than striving for a resolute shift in the cause of disarmament. This is, without exaggeration, the worldwide task, historical in its significance.

And when we talk about ending the arms race and about disarmament, what we mean of course is not simply some conventionally marked geographical regions, but the specific states, primarily those which pose large or, in any case, substantial military potential.

All of us realize how complex these problems are. The main thing which, in the Soviet Union's conviction, the states should pursue is not to harm anyone's security. It would be possible to conduct disarmament talks productively only on such a condition, on a condition of equality and without any sides, participating in the talks receiving unilateral advantages.

There can be no unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and its friends and allies.

It is necessary to begin solving the disarmament problem, mobilizing all efforts--bilateral and collective--so that the arms race, nuclear and conventional, is halted and reversed.

Now that France has joined the Disarmament Committee, a still more solid base has appeared for a productive exchange of views between our countries, including on disarmament questions. The Soviet Union is ready for this.

We made our choice in international matters long ago and irrevocably in the times of V.I. Lenin. This choice is for peace, disarmament, peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders, and noninterference in domestic affairs of the peoples.

Noninterference in the domestic affairs of peoples is a founding principle of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union believes that this principle should apply to all and should be strictly observed by everyone everywhere.

Experience, including that of the present-day situation, demonstrates with new force that when attempts are made to interfere in affairs which come under the internal jurisdiction of other states and peoples, then those who resort to this end up, in the final analysis, with a rap over the knuckles. This is just as it should be.

It is also no secret either for us or for you that actions, noisy on the surface, apparently coming in waves to test the cause of detente, are sometimes undertaken. The origins of these waves are also well known.

We have formed the opinion that France is not among those that sympathize with appeals dangerous for peace and the peaceful future of mankind. We are convinced that the more difficulties and artificially induced militarist heat are introduced into the international situation, the more important and more essential it is to strengthen the policy of detente and to expose its opponents.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and Leonid Brezhnev personally, we would like to emphasize that the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate even further with France toward peace, friendship between peoples, detente and disarmament. Naturally, the role of Soviet-French cooperation in European and international affairs will be greater and more tangible, the more actively and consistently our countries advocate the achievement of these noble aims.

In the eyes of the Soviet and French peoples, as well as throughout the world, all this when taken together will embody in politics the special, preferential nature of Soviet-French cooperation.

In his reply, J. Francois-Poncet noted the stable nature of Soviet-French relations, which for 15 years now have been developing on a continual and creative basis. General de Gaulle's merit, the minister said, is that he was the first to realize the existence of a road to accord, detente, cooperation and friendship between the two countries, irrespective of the difference in their social systems.

In the Soviet Union, he stressed, the highest state figures, Leonid Brezhnev in particular, consistently advocate halting the "cold war" and establishing international relations on new beginnings. Relations between France and the USSR have been established and are developing precisely on the basis of these coinciding viewpoints. Since 1966 detente has become the pivot of France's independent foreign policy.

Meetings and summit talks between Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev became more frequent. Our relations are deepening continuously. Important documents have been adopted, beginning with the Franco-Soviet declaration of 1966 right up to the declaration on detente, signed in Rambouillet in 1977. Our bilateral trade has been developing intensively in recent years, and there is no doubt that everything will be done to achieve the target which has been set: to triple the volume of our trade in 1974-1979.

We also attach great importance to developing cultural ties, in particular to studying the Russian language in France and French in the USSR. It is with especial impatience that the French are awaiting the opening of the major exhibition "Paris-Moscow" in May this year in the G. Pompidou museum.

The minister expressed the conviction that the coming 10th Franco-Soviet summit meeting will give stimulus to the development of friendship and cooperation between both countries. The expansion of exchanges and ties in various spheres strengthens the trust and friendship between our peoples, thus imparting a rich content to detente. Franco-Soviet relations aim at strengthening detente throughout the world.

Our countries should promote the fulfillment of the Helsinki conference's Final Act, which answers mankind's profound aspirations.

Detente is linked with security, the minister said. Both these concepts supplement each other. But one must proceed further so that detente and security may strengthen each other. It is thus important that France and the Soviet Union should think about ways in which disarmament could advance.

One must not remain a bystander to the accumulation of means of annihilation without countering them. This concerns Europe in particular where the concentration of weapons presents the greatest danger. In these circumstances one cannot fail to stress the particular importance of the coming meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. I am convinced, J. Francois-Poncet said, that this meeting, like all its predecessors, will mark a new stage in our relations.

Present at the luncheon were: Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; ministers of the USSR and other Soviet officials; J. Francois-Poncet's entourage and B. de Leusse, French ambassador to the USSR.

The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

NATO CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO DISRUPT EUROPEAN MILITARY BALANCE

ID151545 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 7, 9 Feb 79 p 16 ID

[V. Ivanov article under rubric "Remarks, Rejoinders:" "Missile Mania Causes Heads To Spin"]

[Text] Talks on limiting the arms race are taking place in Geneva and Vienna. In Brussels, where NATO headquarters are located, talks are in progress about how to whip up this race with a missile lash.

Brussels, AFP reports, feels "optimism" about the successful modernization of the North Atlantic bloc's forward nuclear system. West Germany's DIE WELT rejoices that Washington is "heightening the strike power of U.S. forces in Europe." Another West Germany newspaper--FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE--is also delighted: The White House "wants to reinforce NATO's central front."

Reinforce it with what? Primarily with new medium-range missiles or, as they are still called, weapons of the "Eurostrategic class." These are now causing a stir among the Atlanticists. This stir--let us speak plainly--is risky and dangerous since the other side will not permit the military equilibrium prevailing in Europe to be disrupted.

And no matter how missile mania has caused certain heads to spin, thoughts of responsibility and the consequences are still creeping in. Bonn declares: The FRG cannot be the only NATO country to develop and deploy new armaments systems. So it may do so together with the others?

However the question of equipping NATO with new missile weapons is decided--individually or collectively--the result will be the same: Military confrontation in Europe will intensify, and no one will be able to escape responsibility by sheltering behind NATO's back.

ITALIAN ULTRALEFTISTS MAY BE ASSISTED BY RIGHTWING FORCES

ID151615 [Editorial Report ID] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 February 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word interview conducted by correspondent A. Sabov in Rome with Achille Occhetto, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee Directorate, on the topic of youth unemployment in Italy.

Answering a question on legislation which prevents mass dismissals of workers, the cushioning of workers against the effects of unemployment, and the adverse effects of this legislation on the young, Occhetto mentions that bourgeois propaganda is "swaying" some young people "toward the right."

The interview continues:

"[Sabov] To the right? But, on the contrary, an appreciable growth of leftist sentiments has, after all, occurred in recent years....

"[Occhetto] Over the last 2 or 3 years to be precise. With what is this connected? After all, after 1968 leftist extremism waned appreciably. In recent elections the leftist groupings were going to try presenting their own lists of candidates, but they polled a ridiculously low number of votes. That was back in 1976. But literally the next year there was a patent upsurge in ultraleftism, extremism and terrorism. There are at least two causes which explain this phenomenon.

"On the one hand, there is the economic crisis. It has caused a growth of uncertainty among young people. On the other hand, let us recall what outstanding successes the PCI achieved in the 1975 local government and 1976 parliamentary elections. Is not the sudden upsurge in the activity of ultraleft elements connected with this? It cannot be ruled out that precisely at that time they received assistance from rightwing forces. Their joint action against the PCI, against the labor unions speaks for itself. The link is not fortuitous. This can be seen particularly in the publications of the bourgeois press, which is pursuing a patently ambiguous policy with respect to leftist groupings. Their strategy is absolutely identical to the strategy of the fascist gangs: to destabilize the situation in the country and to block new democratic gains for the working people."

USTINOV MEETS WITH NORWEGIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

LD152109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, received Holst, deputy defense minister of Norway, who is in Moscow on an official visit. In the talk that took place a number of questions of mutual interest were touched upon.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES CULTURAL TIES WITH FINNISH MINISTER

LD161037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 13 February a meeting took place between P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and K. Kivisto, Finnish minister of education, who has come to Moscow on an official visit.

The talk passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. There was an exchange of opinions on questions of cultural cooperation between the USSR and Finland and the prospects for its further development.

J. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN CONTINUE

Four Generals Executed

LD160820 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 16, TASS--Four generals of the former shah regime were executed in Tehran on the sentence of the extraordinary revolutionary Islamic tribunal. The tribunal formed on the decision of the Provisional Government of Iran found them guilty of torture, killings, remittance of currency abroad and betrayal of their country. Those executed were former chief of the SAVAK secret police General Nassiri, former chief of paratroops General Khosrowdad, former martial law administrator for Tehran General Rahimi and former martial law administrator for Isfahan General Naji.

Tehran Radio Attacked by SAVAK

LD151552 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Reports from Tehran: Late in the evening on 14 February armed persons attacked the building housing the Voice of the Iranian Revolution radio station and the Tehran television center. Announcers interrupted the broadcasts to appeal to the population for help, and immediately armed supporters of Khomeyni rushed to the radio station in trucks and cars, buses and armored cars. The reactionary provocation was defeated. According to the opinion of local officials it had been organized by agents of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, who were in hiding from the authorities.

Bands of SAVAK members and other monarchists continue to commit outrages in Tabriz. Trying to terrorize the population they commit killings and arson. Several hundred people have already been killed in the city. Tehran radio reported that a leading role in the provocations by the shah's secret police in that city is being played by a certain foreign power which is supplying arms to the SAVAK members. The SAVAK organisation was created with the active participation of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and is its secret agent in Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeyni has appealed to the revolutionary forces to assist the Tabriz population in suppressing the counterrevolutionary mutiny. Armed (?youth) units and units of regular troops which have come over to the side of the revolution have been sent to the city. In order to normalize the situation in Tabriz a curfew has been imposed.

Government to Confiscate Shah's Property

LD160815 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 16, TASS--The Provisional Government of Iran unanimously adopted a decree on the confiscation of all the property of the shah and the members of the shah's family, the radio station "the Voice of the Iranian Revolution" reported today. All the palaces, lands, factories, and bank deposits belonging to the shah's family are subject to confiscation. The value of the property of the shah's family in Iran is estimated at several billions of dollars, and deposits at banks abroad are estimated at about twenty billion dollars.

In accordance with the second decree adopted by the Provisional Government of Iran, revolutionary courts are to be set up in the country, and measures will be taken to achieve justice in government bodies.

Planned Reform of Army

LD151408 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 15, TASS--The Provisional Government of Iran is taking steps to strengthen the armed forces. The newspaper ETTELAAT reported that an army reform is to be carried out in the nearest future. During preparations for the reorganisation, the armed forces, formerly called the "Iranian Royal Army" are now referred to in official government announcements as "the National Army".

Khomeyni Addresses Army, People

LD160844 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 16, TASS--According to reports from Tabriz, the pro-shah elements that provoked bloody disturbances in the town in the past three days have been crushed. At least 700 people were killed in Tabriz and thousands were wounded as a result of their provocations. The voice of the Iranian Revolution radio station announced this morning that supporters of the Provisional Government arrested chief of the police of the town General Bidabad and his closest assistants. The revolutionary committee appointed General Arzili chief of the police of Tabriz. The curfew operating from 22 hours to six hours in the morning was imposed in the town.

This morning Ayatollah Khomeyni made an address to the army over the radio urging the armed forces to resume discharging normal military services in garrisons and at training bases so as to be prepared "to do their duty". In an appeal to the people, broadcast today by the "Voice of the Iranian Revolution" station, Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the population not to raid homes or carry out unauthorized arrests. He said that the Iranians should report to the authorities on people guilty of crimes under the shah regime, and the Provisional Government would issue orders "for arrests, prosecution and punishment" of the guilty.

The radio also announced Ayatollah Khomeyni's order to open all educational establishments of the country as of February 17.

Filippov Describes Scene

LD151231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "First Day After Victory"]

[Text] Tehran, 13 February--The Iranian capital bears the traces of the recent street fighting by which the government headed by M. Bazargan has fully taken power.

Here and there you can see barricades of piled barrels, felled trees, ripped paving stones and overturned cars. Charred buildings where only recently many police and gendarme precincts were located gape blindly. Everywhere there are burned-out cars and crippled armored vehicles. The ashes of the dead bonfires are wafted by the February wind. You will not see policemen in the city: Some have fled to their homes, other have been arrested. People's militia patrols--students and workers, artisans and employees--maintain 24-hour order.

The overthrow of Bakhtiar's bankrupt government was not accompanied by great devastation in Tehran. The opposition leadership has embarked on the peaceful path of overcoming the economic and political crisis in Iran and is opposed to the unleasing of a fraticidal war in the country.

The national democratic froces and the clergy have succeeded in enlisting some of the privates, sergeants and junior officers in the armed forces and winning over patriotic generals and senior offices who have created a supreme military council and who even before the uprising contacted supporters of Bazargan's government. At the critical moment they ordered the soldiers to stop shooting and leave their barracks and they have supported the new authorities and recognized the Provisional Government. Theshah's guard was the last to capitulate.

The radio and newspapers report that on orders from the authorities a large group of generals and officers who ordered soldiers to fire on demonstrators and disperse meetings and assemblies has been arrested.

Yesterday evening the Bazargan government moved to the Council of Ministers building previously occupied by the shah's administration. From here the head of government appealed to the population to maintain its restraint and calm. The government stated that it intends to use the former apparatus and does not intend to punish anyone as long as he has fulfilled his duties honestly. Only officials who have compromised themselves through their corruption and bribe-taking and cooperation with the security service are being put on trial.

Various government departments have also set about performing their duties. Let me remind you that a considerable proportion of ministry officials and employees went over to the Ayatollah Khomeyni's side back during the brief dyarchy, stating that they would obey only his orders.

The maintenance of legality and order in the country is one of the new government's main tasks. Special radio broadcasts talk about this constantly. The authorities, which at the present stage are relying on people's militia detachments, have at the same time appealed to policemen to return to their posts and to carry out the instructions of the new administrative organs. A government decision has appointed a group of people responsible for the maintenance of security in the country. These include top officers who voluntarily joined the side of the new government.

One of the first acts has also been an appeal to the population to carefully protect national property and to prevent acts of arson and sabotage which certain monarchist elements and provocateurs may venture to commit. People's militia detachments are protecting the oilfields and oil refineries which have not even for an hour stopped extracting oil and producing fuel for domestic requirements. Elevators, reservoirs, power stations and radio and television stations are being guarded.

The central coordinating committee of Iranian state organizations which over the last few months has headed the workers' and employees' strike aimed at shattering the monarchy's economic and political system, has ordered everyone to return to work.

Iranians are faced with much work to restore various sectors of the economy and spheres of administration. According to preliminary data, the damage inflicted on the country in the course of the prolonged upheavals which have taken place exceeds $11 billion. Foreign trade has been disrupted. There are also many complications in the foreign policy sphere: Iran is still burdened with military expenditure and is enmeshed in a network of foreign military bases.

Much remains to be done and many questions remain to be solved. But the life of the country and Tehran, a city with a population of 5 million, is beginning to return to normal. Some stores have opened. The street and district committees that are the organs of people's self-government have urged the population to start clearing the streets and dismantling the barricades. Today I saw large groups of young people clearing barricades from (Firdousi) and (Naderi) streets.

Tehran, Damascus, Washington on Situation

LD151940 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 15, TASS--The supporters of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran have established full control over the city of Tabriz, in the north of the country. Former agents of the shah's secret police, groups of armed monarchists terrorized for two days the residents of the city which has a population of 400,000. They attacked hospitals and public institutions. Over 600 people died in the city and about 2,000 were wounded. Provocations by counter-revolutionaries have been completely cut short now.

In Tehran, units of people's militia found on the premises, formerly occupied by Israeli representatives, Zionist literature intended for distribution in Iran, as well as a powerful radio-station and up-to-date electronic equipment for tapping radio and telephone conversations and secret documents which testify specifically to cooperation between the Israeli intelligence service and the Iranian secret police SAVAK and expose Zionist subversive activities in Iran.

Ayatollah Khomeyni and Prime Minister Medhi Bazargan continue receiving telegrammes with expressions of solidarity and support from foreign statesmen and public leaders, and international democratic organizations. The new Iranian Government has already been recognized by about 30 countries.

Damascus, February 15, TASS--A. Al-Ahmad, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, writes in an article in the newspaper AL-BA'TH: "Iran has ceased to obey the United States. But the CIA does not abandon hope for bringing that country back within the orbit of imperialism while the new regime is not yet strong enough. The conspiracy which the CIA may stage in Iran will represent a serious danger also to other peoples of the region."

Washington, February 15, TASS--The U.S. State Department has announced that the United States is going within the next few days to evacuate 7,000 American citizens from Iran. UPI says that even after the evacuation, about two thousand Americans are likely to stay in Iran.

The newspaper Washington POST reports that a special coordination committee has been set up at the White House to discuss measures for the evacuation of Americans from Iran. The committee includes officials of ministerial rank.

Shah's Collapse Creates Problems

LD160024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Text] The collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, which was until recently in the words of the Americans themselves, the strong and loyal ally of the United States in the Persian Gulf, has created a number of problems for U.S. policy-makers. Independent of how future events in Iran will develop and what the foreign policy of the new government will be, particularly regarding the United States, one thing is clear Washington has lost many of its positions in the Persian Gulf. Furthermore, the United States could be deprived of an important oil source. Although, Iranian oil did not occupy a large place in the U.S. energy needs, Washington is, nonetheless, concerned at the situation since its client in the Near East, Israel, has been mainly using Iranian oil. This will now no longer be available.

Khomeyni has often noted that Israel is the direct enemy of Iran, and the least that can be done is to prevent it from using Iran's colossal resources in its own interests. The conclusion can be drawn that providing Israel with oil now becomes a U.S. problem, one which is rather difficult.

On the other hand, the Iranian events might have had an effect on Saudi Arabia that is unfavorable for U.S. interests. There they are concerned not only at the danger of the spread of the revolutionary movement beyond Iran's borders, but also at the fact that Saudi Arabia is seeing the United States as less and less of a reliable ally. As a result, the United States is resorting to active maneuvering in the Persian Gulf region and in the Near East.

On the one hand, Washington is striving to reassure its allies in this region, who are expressing, in one way or another, their apprehensions regarding the events in Iran; and, on the other hand, it is attempting to create a new support to protect their interests to replace what the United States has lost in Iran.

From the latest reports it is clear that the United States, considering that not one of the countries of the Persian Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, possesses sufficient potential to safeguard U.S. interests, is inclined toward creating some sort of military-political alliance comprised of Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. Washington is already undertaking specific measures toward this. This is one purpose of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's trip to the countries of the region.

Another fact is worth noting: U.S. efforts have been significantly stepped up to revive the Egyptian-Israeli talks with U.S. participation. Washington intends to speed the process of completion of this deal to facilitate creation of the alliance they have conceived, recognizing the increase in Israel's strategic role after the events in Iran.

Everything points to the fact that Washington is organizing a game fraught with serious consequences for the security of the countries of this region.

Tudeh Leader Declares Support

LD151502 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] Iran's Provisional Government, which has already been recognized by many countries, including the Soviet Union, held its first cabinet session on 14 February 1979. The agenda included a discussion on the fate of those arrested during the people's insurrection. Calm has not yet returned to the country and clashes still continue to claim many innocent lives. Khomeyni has called on the people to be vigilant against the activities of pro-shah elements.

"Referring to Khomeyni's program, Manuchehr Behzadi, member of the executive committee of the Tudeh Party Central Committee, declared that this program is anti-imperialist and anti-monarchist and, given the current circumstances, it is a democratic one. This is why we support Ayatollah Khomeyni, emphasized Manuchehr Behzadi in his statement to the British paper MORNING STAR. In his opinion, the revolutionary movement of the Iranian people against one of the most cruel dictatorships in history is directed against all imperialist forces and against U.S. imperialism especially. It was the Americans who robbed Iran and supported every action taken by the shah's regime. The revolution will always be in jeopardy as long as there are U.S. advisers in Iran. We do not want Iran to become another Chile, emphasized the member of the Tudeh Party leadership."

Britain Announces Evacuation Plans

LD151542 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] London, February 15, TASS--The British Foreign Office announced today its plans to evacuate British citizens from Iran. The evacuation is to be started with the opening of Tehran airport and will be carried out by planes of the British Air Force and airliners.

According to the British Foreign Office, there are now about 1,100 British citizens in Iran.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON BROWN'S EFFORTS TO FORM BLOC IN MIDEAST

LD151732 Moscow Domestice Service in Russian 1325 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brown, U.S. defense secretary, in the course of his visit to Israel, is discussing with the Israeli leaders the question of knocking together a new military alliance in the Near East. The main aim of the visit, a dispatch from a UPI correspondent points out, is to carry out (?an on the spot inspection) and evaluate the changes in the situation in this strategically important area.

These changes, in the correspondent's words, amount to the destabilizing effect of the Iranian crisis. This is how Washington now describes the refusal of the Iranian people to follow in the wake of U.S. military policy and its desire to be master of its own destiny. In order to make good the breach in the strategic plans of the United States in the Near and Middle East, the Pentagon intends to resort to the old recipe: knocking together of blocs. In this connection, an important role is allotted to Israel and Egypt, and therefore a rapid conclusion of a separate peace treaty between them is envisaged.

It is also intended to draw Saudi Arabia into this bloc. It has become known that the questions discussed by Brown in Riyadh included the formation of a mobile group of U.S. paratroopers and Marines, and their use in the event of assistance being requested by Saudi Arabia and the other oil-producing Persian Gulf countries. Observers note that the alliance thought up by Washington between Arab reaction and the Israeli military represents a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the Near East.

TASS REPORTS RESUMPTION OF CAMP DAVID TALKS 21 FEBRUARY

LD122039 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 12, TASS--Egypt and Israel will resume separate negotiations in order to conclude "a peace treaty", in Camp David on February 21. This was reported by the U.S. State Department today.

Any attempts to date to conclude a separate Israeli-Egyptian deal have been a failure despite repeated political and other concessions by Cairo to Tel Aviv.

Deal Remains Farce

LD122126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1914 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A new act in the protracted spectacle of staging Egyptian-Israeli separate deals is being prepared for show. The scene of action is Camp David, and the actors are Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan. They will be arriving in the United States at the end of the month to continue talks on the signing of a peace treaty.

Let us recall that only last year in Camp David U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting took place which formulated the foundations for separate agreements between Cairo and Tel Aviv. A corresponding peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was also drawn up. However, the signing of this peace treaty, planned for December last year, never took place. It was frustrated by the opposition of the Arab countries which rely on support of the socialist states and of all people of good will. During the forced interval the initiators of the separate deals resorted to maneuvering, trying to blunt the vigilance of the people.

Cairo began to talk about linking up the Egyptian-Israeli agreements with an overall settlement of Near East problems. The United States is putting pressure on Saudi Arabia, trying to draw it into talks even if in the role of an extra. The final scene of concluding a separate treaty is now being prepared--a treaty which people are attempting to pass off as a formula for a firm and just peace in the Near East. The Camp David settlement farce remains just a farce.

Arab Reaction to Talks

LD122050 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The press in the Arab East gives much attention to the reports that Egyptian-Israeli talks under the aegis of the United States are to be resumed soon. A Radio Moscow correspondent in Beirut reports on the reaction of the Arabs to the new attempts by Washington to speed up the conclusion of a separate deal:

The Arab world is keenly following maneuvers by American diplomacy in the Middle East affairs. No one is surprised with Washington's current moves to gain a foothold for the United States in the region at any cost. And this, as American strategists believe, could be achieved only if a pro-imperialist front involving Israel and Egypt was set up in the Middle East. Washington is clearly concerned about the developments in Iran and this explains United States attempts to create at any cost a new military-political alliance in the region to counter the growing national liberation movement.

This is one side of the medal. The other is that all Washington's maneuvers point to its invariable support for Israel's expansionist designs. Having suggested to hold another meeting similar to that in Camp David, Washington is publicly declaring that its friendly ties with Israel are firm and that Israel can depend on the United States for any military aid in future. And all this is taking place against the background of Israel's flat refusal to return to the Arabs their lands occupied in 1967.

Lately I talked to many statesmen including Palestinians in Lebanon and Syria. They have all said that as a result of the Camp David separate accord the dangerous threats of a conspiracy by imperialism, Zionism and reaction has emerged for the Arab nations. This conspiracy is spearheaded above all against the Palestinian people. At all stages of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations conducted under the aegis and with direct participation of the United States the very essence of the Middle East crisis has been ignored. To solve it,it is indispensible to insure the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. All those to whom I talked have said that this is a must for any comprehensive settlement and for restoring just and lasting peace in the region.

Cairo Should Heed Iranian Warning

LD141630 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Is It That Cairo and Tel Aviv Are Speeding Up the Drafting of the Separate Deal Between Them?"]

[Text] It is generally believed in the Arab world that the triumph of the democratic popular forces in Iran is yet another success for the anti-imperialist national liberation movement of the peoples of the Middle East. A number of Arab states have recognized the new government under Mehdi Bazargan; but Cairo's (?official) reaction is exactly the opposite. Cairo propaganda embarked on a hysterical campaign against the forces opposed to the monarchic regime and to imperialism in Iran. Both AL-JUMHURIYAH and 'AL-AHRAM echoed resoundingly the so-called Soviet threat which, as they put it, threatened the entire Middle East, and they called on Washington to speed up the drafting of the separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

AL-JUMHURIYAH (?warns) the United States to [words indistinct] the grave events such as the Arab-Israeli dispute, the explosion in Iran and the (?grave) situation in Lebanon. Consequently, the Cairo official press called on Washington to speed conclusion of the anti-Arab bilateral deal under its own supervision. Tel Aviv adopted a similar attitude.

The Israeli aggressors, while exploiting U.S. fear for its positions in the Middle East, are trying, with Washington's help as it seems, to compel the Egyptian representatives at Camp David to sign the peace treaty on the Israelis own terms. It is this [word indistinct] that those (?in charge) of the influential U.S. and West European press are stressing.

Yes, Cairo and Tel Aviv might be able, with Washington's help, to speed up the signing of the separate treaty. But will this save them from the strong wave of indignation and anger by the Arab peoples and the progressive forces in Israel itself? Cairo in particular should not ignore the resolutions of the Baghdad conference where it was agreed to impose severe sanctions on the Egyptian leadership in case it signed the peace treaty with the aggressors. Tel Aviv must think [words indistinct] the drafting of the separate deal with Cairo. The great majority of the Arabs declare their intention actively to stand up, by any methods, to the policy of isolation and capitulation on which the Egyptian leadership is feverishly bent.

Carter Hastens Mideast Settlement

LD141352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] U.S. President Carter said in his press conference that he does not rule out the possibility that a fresh U.S.-Egyptian-Isreali summit meeting might be held if the forthcoming conference at ministerial level fails. As is known, this has been called for 21 February at Camp David, with the participation of the Egyptian prime minister, the Israeli foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state. While agreeing to a new round of talks Israel is sticking to its previous stand, insisting in essence on total capitulation from the Egyptian side. It is disregarding the rights of the Palestinian people and intends to continue its occupation of Arab territories.

This appears to account for a certain degree of pessimism on the part of the President, who remains assured however that at the coming meeting it will be possible to break As-Sadat, for he is putting up opposition more for appearance than anything. But Washington can no longer play this game. It is in a hurry. And it has been urged into this to a significant extent by the events in Iran, and the United States is now putting all its efforts into forcing the s ning of a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel.

U.S. SEEKS INCREASED ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA, N. YEMEN

LD141016 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] News agencies have regarded the current Middle East tour by the U.S. secretary of defense as another step in attempts to offset Washington's loss as a result of the victory of the Iranian revolution. The shah's Iran, as far as the United States was concerned, used to play a triple role: as oil exporter, arms market and gulf policeman. Washington has no objection to assigning this role, which was the main cause of the Iranian revolution, to Saudi Arabia and some other Arab countries.

During his visit to Saudi Arabia Harold Brown promised that the United States will pay attention to strengthening the Saudi Armed Forces. Previously, Saudi Arabia had spent billions of dollars on buying U.S. weapons. Moreover, Harold Brown has others besides Saudia Arabia in mind. The New York TIMES says that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown told Saudi leaders that Washington is planning a substantial increase in arms deliveries to North Yemen and Sudan and that it is Saudi Arabia which is going to pay the cost of these weapons. The Washington POST adds that behind this lie other complementary programs for arms sales.

Why? The United States quite clearly wants to kill three birds with one stone regarding arms deliveries: First, the United States wants to tie Saudi Arabia more closely to it because it is the major exporter of oil; it also wants to insure a new flow of the very high profits to the U.S. military industry group and it wants to try to impose the role of the policeman on those who buy U.S. weapons.

Whatever the case may be, the Washington POST does not find it necessary to conceal the fact that the weapons which Washington wants to give to North Yemen are for combating South Yemeni forces. All this is for the sake of strengthening the positions of U.S. imperialism in the gulf.

SAUDI ARABIA COMPLETES ARAMCO NATIONALIZATION

LD132046 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 13, TASS--Today Saudi Arabia announced a complete transfer of the assets and the equipment of the "Arabian-American Oil Company" (Aramco) to the possession of the state.

Saudi Arabia nationalised 60 per cent of the assets of that U.S. company in June 1974. The talks between representatives of the Saudi Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources and the Aramco on a one hundred per cent nationalisation continued for almost five years. The Aramco has been engaged in the production of oil in Saudi Arabia for more than four decades.

BENDJEDID SWORN IN AS NEW ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

ID101130 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, February 10, TASS--Colonel Chadly Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic yesterday took an oath before the Algerian people. He vowed to respect and uphold the national charter, the constitution and all the laws of the republic, respect the irreversible character of the socialist choice, protect the territorial integrity of the country, the unity of the people and the nation, uphold the basic rights and freedoms of the people and indefatigably work for their development and happiness, and make every effort to achieve the lofty ideals of justice, freedom and peace throughout the world.

DMITRIYEV NOTES ISRAELI OFFER OF DEFENSE PARTNERSHIP

ID142006 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Israeli defense minister, 'Ezer Weizman, has officially offered the United States partnership in defense questions for the purpose of ensuring stability in the Middle East after the downfall of the pro-Western regime in Iran. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

The offer was made to the United States Secretary of Defense Harold Brown on Tuesday. Most probably it will be appreciated in Washington as proof that Israel is a friend, indeed, being a friend in need. True, the door was slammed in Washington's face, compelling the United States administration to evacuate its military bases, electronic espionage equipment, personnel and CIA agents from Iran. Friendship promised by Washington to the shah was not accepted by the Iranian people. It was friendship and support offered to a hated regime in exchange for political favors which had nothing to do with the interests of the people. So, the timing of the Israeli offer of military partnership in the area could not be better, and the love-lorn United States may find it hard to resist. There are two basic concepts of stability, and the downfall of the shah's regime in Iran bears this out.

One concept, shared by millions of Iranians, spells stability as genuine independence, respect for human dignity and rejection of foreign interference, and this is also true of the Middle East. Another concept, obviously shared by the United States and Israel, sees stability as a mandatory pro-Western orientation, subservience in exchange for loans, military cooperation to the point of turning a sovereign nation into a giant American barracks, and anti-Sovietism. The timing of the Israeli offer of military partnership to the United States was not accidental. Having suffered a crushing defeat in Iran, Washington is eager to make up for the loss, either in the same area or close to it. Equally, it is not accidental that the offer came from Israel. Both countries have enough experience in adding stability to hotbeds of tension.

U.S.-ISRAELI 'SPECIAL RELATIONS' REGARDING OIL SUPPLIES

LD150012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 14 February TASS--Harold Saunders, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, has said that although the loss of Iranian oil is causing serious alarm in the West, Israel has as yet nothing to worry about.

He was speaking on Tuesday in a committee of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives during discussion of the U.S. administration's request for the procurement of $2 billion in aid to Israel in the next fiscal year. Saunders emphasized that the United States was having some success in "bringing pressure to bear" on the non-Arab oil-producing countries to persuade them to sell Israel more oil. Israel has a daily oil shortfall of around 40,000 barrels. "It is this shortage which we must make good," Harold Saunders said.

Indicatively, at the same time, as Harold Saunders U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger was addressing another House committee about the possible consequences of an end of Iranian oil supplies for the U.S. economy. In his words, the situation would have as serious an effect on U.S. oil reserves as did the oil embargo imposed by the Arab countries in 1973-1974.

The U.S. willingness to do all it can to supply Israel with oil while its own supplies are not secured shows how solid are the "special relations" between Washington and Tel Aviv.

ISRAELI MOVES HIT OVER OCCUPIED LANDS, U.S. SUPPORT

LD091016 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Dashkov writes:

A special governmental commission directed by Ari'el Sharon, Israeli minister of agriculture worked out a plan to build a whole town in the occupied Arab territory of the Western Bank of the Jordan. The town will be the regional centre of a group of militarised settlements between Jerusalem and Hilil. [as received] It was reported by radio Tel Aviv on Wednesday.

Thus, Israel, continuing to colonise the Arab lands, passed on from the construction of militarised settlements and fortified posts in the territories seized from the Arabs to the building of whole towns with Israeli population. According [to] Tel Aviv's plan, such towns are to become centres for further colonisation of the Arab lands and local population.

The Israeli authorities have set up 95 militarised settlements on the Western Bank of the Jordan alone, but the occupiers' appetites grow. A long-term programme was worked out in Tel Aviv for a colonisation of the captured Arab lands. In keeping with the program, it is planned to set up tens of new settlements, and now a town in the Arab territory. The programme envisages the "development" of all the lands captured from the Arabs.

Pursuing the policy of annexation of the Arab lands, Israel relies on U.S. political economic and military support. Washington lavishly provides Tel Aviv with money and weapons. U.S. diplomats invariably take Israeli invaders under their protection at the United Nations and in other international organisations.

Feeling this support, the Israeli occupiers behave increasingly brazenly in the Arab lands which they captured.

TURKISH, GREEK REPORTS ON USE OF BASES FOR TEHRAN EVACUATION

Turkey Refuses U.S. Marines

LD151407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Turkish Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Ankara, 12 February--The Turkish Foreign Ministry today disseminated a statement denying local and foreign press reports that Turkey is prepared to make the Incirlik military base available to transfer American Marines and military helicopters to Iran.

"There can be no question of American Marines coming to Turkey or being permitted to do so by the Turkish Government," the statement emphasizes. American transport helicopters will only be permitted to land on condition that the Iranian authorities agree to allow them to evacuate employees of the American Embassy in Iran and that they do not carry any weapons or military equipment.

Transport Planes in Greece, Turkey

LD151218 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Istanbul, February 15, TASS--The newspaper TERCUMAN reports today that seven planes of the U.S. Air Force landed on Wednesday evening at the military base Incirlik. The newspaper writes that these planes are meant for evacuation of Americans from Iran.

High-placed officials of Turkey's Foreign Ministry refused to answer a question of reporters if U.S. planes really arrived in Incirlik.

Athens, February 15, TASS--The Greek Government allowed the U.S. Government to use the country's airfields for landings of U.S. war planes to evacuate U.S. citizens from Iran.

A competent source confirmed, the newspaper TO VIMA writes today, that the consent to this was made out of "considerations of humaneness" and applies only to transportation from Iran of American citizens and not of U.S. military personnel.

American transport planes, said representative of the U.S. Embassy in Greece, are kept at the U.S. air base Ellinkon so as when needed and when the airport of the Iranian capital opens, to fly to Tehran in order to evacuate U.S. citizens. Several days ago these planes brought from Iran to Athens hundreds of Americans that formerly worked in Iran.

CYPRUS QUESTIONS UK ABOUT U.S. RADIO EQUIPMENT FROM IRAN

LD121628 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nicosia, February 12, TASS--The Cyprus Government asked Britain for explanations regarding reports on the transfer from Iran to the British military bases in Cyprus' southern part of U.S. equipment used for radio interception. This was announced by an official representative of the Cyprus Government today.

S. AFRICA BUILDING WEAPONS ARSENAL WITH WESTERN AID

LD152348 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English for Africa 1500 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The racist authorities in Pretoria are going full speed ahead in building up the military potential of the apartheid regime. As was reported by the South African prime minister, Botha, specialists in his country have already developed their own missile weapons. It is well known that the use of missiles is impossible without sophisticated electronic computing equipment. That is why the opinion is expressed that in this area the militarist circles of Pretoria intend to draw upon the aid of the military industrial complex of Western powers. Such a conclusion is confirmed by a whole number of facts which became public as of late. It is reported for example that two electronic Swiss companies, (Bretorg) and (Crypto), connected with the West German company Siemens, have sold to the South African authorities some very sophisticated equipment. Moreover, both of these companies, for understandable reasons, refuse to disclose the purpose of this equipment. The South African military establishment also intends to purchase sophisticated electronic equipment in Great Britain. Pretoria, reports the well-known British writer, Sampson, is interested in the experience of using such equipment gained by the British punitive forces in Northern Ireland.

The NATO powers are also helping Pretoria in training corresponding specialists. In connection with this, it is noteworthy that in South Africa the CIA tracking stations are continuing to function, much like those which functioned recently in Iran. Moreover, racist specialists who are operating at these stations (?have) undergone training in that American intelligence establishment. The United States of America, other NATO countries and Israel are continuing to beef up Pretoria's military potential to fight the national liberation movement also by direct arms deliveries. This is being done in violation of the embargo on arms deliveries established by the United Nations Security Council back in November of 1977. The canals through which armaments enter South Africa are carefully disguised.

The elaboration of these secret routes is done jointly by the CIA, the West German intelligence and the secret service of the racists. Moreover, the leaders of the secret police of South Africa are frequently visiting the CIA headquarters near Washington and they preserve old ties also with the British intelligence organs. It is clear that the racist and apartheid regimes could not exist and commit their outrages without support of the West, NATO and multinational corporations. And this fact was emphasized once again by the international commission for inquiry into the crimes of racist regimes in southern Africa, which concluded its first session on Tuesday in Brussels.

NATO Aid Noted

LD131800 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] London, February 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Brian Bunting reports:

Prime Minister of the racist Republic of South Africa Pieter Botha said, addressing a Parliament session in Capetown, that South Africa was now totally self-sufficient in the production of air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles, and it is now independent of their imports. He also said that two new series of naval vessels were constructed in South Africa.

But the South African premier said nothing about the fact that Pretoria owes the emergence and development of its military potential to NATO countries, in the first place. The missiles that he speaks of were jointly tested and perfected on South African testing grounds. The production of war planes manufactured under Western companies' licences is growing at plants of the Republic of South Africa.

As was noted by the JEUNE AFRIQUE, the production of fire arms, armoured vehicles, tanks was launched in South Africa with the help of the United States, Britain and other NATO powers. This is only part of the extensive links the military-industrial circles of NATO countries established with the apartheid regime.

For more than 20 years now they have been maintaining cooperation in the nuclear sphere with the Republic of South Africa. All these years, writes the French monthly magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, Western countries assisted the Republic of South Africa with deliveries of different equipment, fissionable materials, technology for the production of atomic weapons.

U.S. PLAN TO OBSERVE RHODESIAN ELECTIONS SCORED

LD151412 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 15, TASS--A group of African countries in the United Nations sharply criticised the stand of the United States in the Rhodesian question, accusing Washington of conniving with the racists. A statement circulated in the United Nations headquarters says that African countries learned with indignation about the intention of the U.S. Congress to send its representatives to Rhodesia to observe the so-called election that the illegal Smith regime decided to hold next April in the framework of the so-called "internal settlement". It also became known that the U.S. Department of State has approved of the idea of U.S. congressmen.

The statement says that the United Nations and the Organization of (?African Unity) condemn resolutely "internal settlement" of the Rhodesian problem conceived by Smith and his African puppets to consolidate the white minority rule in Rhodesia.

NKOMO EXPLAINS ZIMBABWE SITUATION FOR NDEBELE LISTENERS

LD151040 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In today's program we will hear the leader of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo, explaining clearly the latest attempts by the whites to stay in power. [The version of this item carried by Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia at 1600 GMT on 5 February gives Nkomo's title as: "One of the nationalist leaders fighting for liberation, leader of ZAPU Mr Joshua Nkomo"]

On 30 January Rhodesian whites held a referendum on the so-called internal settlement. This was an attempt to perpetuate white domination and the enslavement of the blacks, who make up a majority of the population and are the rightful indigenous owners of the country. The blacks were not given the opportunity to express their opinion. But, comrades, the African case is well known and clear to everyone. Very soon all reigns of power and control of the administration will come to the people of Zimbabwe. Now let us listen to the voice of the leader of the nation of Zimbabwe, president of ZAPU Joshua Nkomo:

[Nkomo--begin recording in English fading into Ndebele translation] On 3 March Smith entered into an agreement with Sithole, Muzorewa, and Chirau [words indistinct] that Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau would act as his front men. This agreement promised the whites a referendum to endorse it, after it had been approved by Chirau, Sithole and Muzorewa, who agreed to be Ian Smith's front men.

Who is so stupid that he would be fooled by Ian Smith into believing that there will be an election--when the country is in a state of emergency and when every day the Boer soldiers and police are spilling the blood of the children of Zimbabwe? It is obvious that this is a plot by Sithole, Chirau and Muzorewa to safeguard the interests of foreigners who are stealing and plundering the wealth of Zimbabwe, which they are sending to other Boers overseas. But time has run out, and it won't be long now--their days of deception are numbered. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front is the mainstay of the people's struggle [passage indistinct].

The enemy must not forget this fact. We all know, comrades, that Ian Smith has made an appeal to the Western countries to come to his aid. As I am speaking now, Ian Smith's army has over 16,000 white hired bandits from Western countries. These hired killers are employed to spill the blood of the people of Zimbabwe. The Western countries are doing all they can to legalize Ian Smith's administration and to perpetuate it. America, Britain and other Western powers look upon Smith's administration to police and safeguard their interests, and also to transfer Africa's wealth overseas.

The aim of the enemy is to live, and to enrich himself, from the sweat of the people of Zimbabwe. But the people of Zimbabwe have taken a solemn vow and serious oath that they will not accept this enslavement by foreign settlers. They will fight until they are victorious and have regained their independence. The black people in Smith's army and police must sincerely examine their position, for those on the side of the enemy will be weeping and gnashing their teeth.

Ndabaningi Sithole, Abel Muzorewa and the others who have sold out and who are in the same boat with the Boer enemy have sentenced themselves to death; they have signed paper agreements with Ian Smith to spill more blood in Zimbabwe. All Boers from the West who have usurped the land of Zimbabwe will be driven out, and their banditry and oppression will be brought to an end, as will their attempts to make the people of Zimbabwe slaves of the whites.

The Boers believe that the white man is the African's master, and that the African must accept him as boss. The enemy of Zimbabwe is this oppressive rule, and we of Zimbabwe have given ourselves the task of defeating the Boers and their hired bandits and their black allies and those who have agreed to help them by fighting in their army and police force. The forces of Zimbabwe have now invaded the heart of racism, the city of Salisbury. The day is now near for eliminating the rule of the Boers and their exploitation of the indigenous people, and for earnestly setting up an administration in which a man's color is of no consequence, and where there will be security of life. The people of Zimbabwe want to rule themselves and, as in any other nation, to be masters in their own house, so that the wealth of the nation and its heritage can be shared by all of its rightful owners--the black people. There is no doubt that Zimbabwe will revert to its rightful owners--its indigenous owners. [end recording]

CONTINGENT OF BELGIAN PARATROOPS ARRIVES IN ZAIRE

LD142111 Moscow in French to Belgium 1730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Vladimir Kuznetsov commentary]

[Text] Once again a contingent of Belgian military (?assistants) and paratroops has been sent to Zaire. The Belgian paratroops are to take part in continuing maneuvers in the Zairian military base of Kitona. An official representative of the Belgian Foreign Ministry confirms that the decision to send the paratroops to Zaire was made following consultations with the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and other NATO countries.

In high-level bodies of the North Atlantic bloc, to judge from statements by General Haig, pressure is being put on the small countries to contribute actively to the U.S. African policy.

The aim of this pressure is clear, writes our observer Vladimir Kuznetsov. It consists in pretending that the NATO countries are making collective efforts to support President Mobutu. In doing this, not much trouble is taken over choosing arguments, when the fact that Article 2 of the treaty on the establishment of NATO confining the actions of signatory countries exclusively to the European Continent is ignored.

General Haig, who is giving up his post as commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, has explained NATO's lively interest in Zaire. In an interview for DERNIERE HEURE, he defended the intervention in African affairs because, he said, a threat would hang [word indistinct] over the source of Europe's supply of raw materials.

In our view we have to admit that DRAPEAU ROUGE is right when it describes Haig's admissions in these terms: My oil, my rubber, my uranium, my bauxite. This is why General Haig is afraid. Let us remind you that the subsoil of Zaire contains 60 to 80 percent of the world's copper, [word indistinct], bauxite and other mineral ore reserves.

Many people in the country wonder why the Belgians are drawn into all these intrigues, and why young Belgians have to risk their lives for U.S. objectives in Africa. Doubtful experiences in Africa give rise to fully justified anxiety in Belgium, our observer Vladimir Kuznetsov writes in conclusion.

PRC, NATO Moves Linked

LD141826 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, February 14, TASS--According to reports from informed sources, a large batch of modern weaponry--tanks and heavy artillery pieces, has been delivered to a sea port on Africa's eastern coast recently, intended for use in Zaire. It transpired that, simultaneously, a group of Chinese military advisers arrived in Zaire.

It is reported here that this action by Beijing, as was also the case during last year's developments in the Zairean province of Shaba, actually coincided with the departure for Zaire of a large unit of Belgian paratroopers. So there is a clear parallelism in the actions by NATO countries and China, whose thrust requires no further comment.

MADAGASCAR'S RATSIRAKA RECEIVES ILICHEV

LD141232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has received Ilichev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, who is in Antananarivo. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was a discussion of questions of bilateral relations and certain international problems including the situation in southern Africa.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO AFGHANISTAN KILLED IN KABUL

LD141414 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 14, TASS--This morning unknown persons kidnapped U.S. Ambassador in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Adolph Dubs. The terrorists who kidnapped the ambassador brought him into the Kabul Hotel and held him there for three hours. During a shoot-out with the police several of the terrorists were killed. In the hotel room the ambassador was found gravely wounded. After being brought to hospital Adolph Dubs died.

Afghan Government Statement

LD141748 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 14, TASS--BAHTAR NEWS AGENCY released today a statement by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which says:

Today, several terrorists and enemies of Afghanistan assassinated U.S. Ambassador in Kabul Adolph Dubs. The Government of Afghanistan is deeply saddened by this unhappy occurrence. On behalf of President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan N.M. Taraki and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister H. Amin, cables expressing profound condolences were sent to U.S. President James Carter and U.S. State Secretary Cyrus Vance. The Government of Afghanistan considers this unhappy occurrence as an act perpetrated by the enemies of the Afghan people and opponents of friendship between the people of Afghanistan and the people of the United States.

Circumstances of Ambassador's Death

LD151638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1325 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has expressed deep condolences to the U.S. Government in connection with the tragic death of the U.S. ambassador in Kabul. As we have already reported, the U.S. ambassador, Adolph Dubs, was seized yesterday by a group of terrorists who stopped his car in the street and then mortally wounded him. According to new reports the group, consisting of four men dressed in police uniforms, took the ambassador into one of the central hotels in Kabul. Then the terrorists demanded from the authorities the immediate release of three of their colleagues, arrested the previous day. The Afghan authorities tried to save the ambassador and took emergency measures to obtain his release, but without success. During the security forces operations, the terrorists were killed. However, before this they fatally wounded the U.S. ambassador. He was taken to the U.S. Embassy, where in spite of medical assistance he soon died.

It has become known that the terrorists represent one of the reactionary Muslim sects, 'Izdah al-Islam, waging subversive activities against the legitimate Government of Afghanistan.

TASS Denies 'Absurd' Rumor

LD151632 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

["A Diverting Maneuver"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 15, TASS--TASS commentator Konstantin Ivanov writes:

Reports have appeared in the American press that present in a distorted light the circumstances of the death of U.S. Ambassador in Kabul Adolph Dubs.

Being circulated is an absurd story about the involvement in this of persons who in reality had nothing to do with this directly or indirectly. Judging by everything, these reports were needed to divert attention from those really guilty of the provocative act of terror that claimed the life of Adoph Dubs, an act that was sanctioned and carried out by the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES TIES WITH USSR, INDIA

LD121511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Democratic Afghanistan's Determination"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 February--"We will continue our implacable struggle to eliminate all the strongholds of feudalism in our country. We have taken and will continue to take land from the feudal lords and share it among the landless peasants. The land reform that has begun will be completed at all costs," Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has stated.

Addressing teachers from Kabul University and Teaching College, he stressed that the government intends to build a society free of exploitation, in which the only political party will be that of the working class, defending the interests of all strata of the working people. We resolutely advocate the equality and fraternity of all the peoples in Afghanistan, H. Amin declared, and the supreme task of workers in public education is to educate the younger generation in the spirit of fraternity, solidarity, equality and love for their motherland.

The republic's foreign policy, he continued, is founded on a deep respect for the principles of noninterference in other states' internal affairs. Friendship and cooperation with our great fraternal neighbor--the Soviet Union--serves the interests of both countries and of the entire world.

Pointing particularly to the fruitful ties between Afghanistan and India over many years, the speaker declared that the Afghan people are interested in the further development of Afghan-Indian relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER AMIN SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR IRAQ'S HAMMADI

LD152206 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 15, TASS--The relations of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and Iraq will continue developing and strengthening on the basis of the principles on noninterference into internal affairs of each other, equality and respect for sovereignty, said Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin at a reception given in honour of Foreign Minister of Iraq Sa'dun Hammadi, who was on an official friendly visit here.

The minister expressed concern over the persisting tension in the Middle East and emphasized that real peace cannot be established in the region until Israel withdraws its troops from all occupied Arab lands and until the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to have an independent state of their own, are restored.

Touching upon the questions of the nonalinment movement, Hafizollah Amin emphasized that imperialism and reaction are trying all the time to split the ranks of the nonalined states to sow strife and emnity between them. As to the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community they are giving the nonalinement movement sincere and disinterested support which we highly appreciate, he said in conclusion.

TASS REPORTS ON ASPECTS OF REVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Policy Orientation

LD112308 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

["Afghanistan: Beginning New Life"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--Less than a year has passed since the April revolution was made in Afghanistan. But over this relatively short period, the Afghan people has achieved great results under the leadership of its vanguard, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, despite intrigues of the forces of imperialism and reaction and numerous difficulties arising during the construction of a new society, writes the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS magazine. The process of consolidation of the people's power continues successfully. The land reform is being implemented. It was received with enthusiasm by broad masses of the working people. The policy of peace, non-alignment and development of equal and mutually advantageous relations with all countries conducted by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has earned respect in the international arena.

Measures to improve the position of broad sections of the population are being implemented in Afghanistan, the magazine writes. Speculation is being combatted. Prices of some foodstuffs are being controlled. Measures were taken to place workers of the state sector, officers and non-commissioned officers of the army on an equal footing with officials in purchasing food products at reduced prices. The reform of judiciary system continues. The application of free medical aid is being widened.

The government is implementing the course at liquidation of such a social evil as unemployment, the magazine writes. The Education Ministry, for instance, provided jobs of late to five thousand unemployed teachers. They now take an active part in the literacy campaign. Allocations for the needs of schools and colleges have been sharply increased for the purpose. 400 new [word indistinct] establishments were opened at up to speed construction of school buildings. In many districts people contribute their work voluntarily on Saturdays. 516 new school buildings are planned to be built to serve mainly at primary schools.

The revolutionary Afghanistan is conducting a peaceful national independent foreign policy based on adherence to the principles of non-alignment. Being an active participant in the non-aligned movement, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is waging the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, apartheid, against injustice and oppression, for peace and relaxation of international tension.

Afghanistan's leadership emphasizes the need of further strengthening of united action of countries of the socialist community, non-aligned states and national liberation movements and declared its striving to develop and strengthen solidarity among these natural allies in the struggle for peace and international security, for freedom and independence of nations, the magazine writes.

Afghanistan attaches considerable significance to the development and strengthening of goodneighborly friendly relations with neighboring states and with countries of the region. As to the Middle East, the Afghan Government condemns resolutely the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli deals under the United States auspices. Afghanistan holds that the Israeli aggressors must withdraw their troops from occupied Arab lands. The rights of the fighting Palestinian people, including its right to create an independent national state, must be ensured.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly declares for final liquidation of colonialism and racism in all forms and manifestations. Afghanistan expresses solidarity and support for the just struggle being waged by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for freedom and national independence.

Land Reform Activities

LD141730 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 14, TASS--The committee to help peasants who received land under the land reform, held a meeting here under the chairmanship of Saleh Mohammad Ziray, minister of agriculture and land reform to discuss further practical steps to set up agricultural cooperatives.

The Afghan press daily publishes reports on the successful implementation of the first stage of the agrarian reform. Tens of thousands of peasant families have already received [words indistinct] of land in a number of provinces. The distribution of land is to be started shortly in the central and southern provinces. Under the law on agrarian reform the peasants who joined cooperatives are being supplied on easy terms with agricultural machines, seed, fertilizers and implements.

The Government of the DRA attaches great importance to the implementation of all these measures, which it regards as one of the ways of raising agricultural production and improving the living standards of the people, of whom about 80 percent are engaged in agriculture.

Workers' Voluntary Labor

LD112311 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 10, TASS--About two thousand workers and employees of the Kabul house-building combine took part in a voluntary labour day held at the plant. On this day they turned out additionally over 240,000 Afghani worth of products. The voluntary labour movement, which is spreading wide in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has become one of the new forms of contribution by the Afghan working people to the economic development of their country.

BREZHNEV APPEALS TO PAKISTANI PRESIDENT FOR BHUTTO CLEMENCY

LD091838 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 9, TASS--In connection with the death sentence passed on former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev appealed to President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan to exercise clemency in regard to Bhutto.

The essence of the indictment, says Leonid Brezhnev's message, is a purely internal matter for Pakistan, yet guided by purely humane motives, I hope you would find it possible to preserve the life of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

INDIAN CP SECRETARY ATTACKS PRC'S EXPANSIONIST POLICY

LD112040 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of Indian, Bhupesh Gupta, has accused China of trying to push his country off the road of friendship with the Soviet Union and to draw it into an aggressive American-Chinese deal. He said in Delhi that China continues to occupy 14,000 miles of India's territory. It also supports the Naga separatists. The expansionist policy of the Beijing leaders as regards to neighboring countries does not help to normalize Indian-Chinese relations, said Gupta.

JANATA PARTY OFFICIAL PRAISES INDIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD080040 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 7, TASS--Conferences of branches of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society are underway in all states of India. Delegates from 2,000 branches of the society will meet for the 12th national conference of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society in Trivandrum, Kerala, on February 16. The conference, a TASS correspondent has been told by General Secretary of the ruling Janata Party Rabi Ray, will make a tangible contribution to consolidation of Indian-Soviet friendship. The complicated international situation, the attempts to form an American-Chinese alliance prompt the pressing need of all-round consolidation of friendship between India and the USSR, said Rabi Ray. No Indian can forget, he stressed, that China committed an armed aggression against our country. Beijing interferes in internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, it does not give up actions aimed at undermining peace and stability in Asia.

The Soviet Union repeatedly extended a helping hand to India at a time of trial. The USSR gave India assistance in the development of its national economy, establishment of key industries. Rabi Ray expressed confidence in further deepening of Indian-Soviet relations.

Indian-Soviet friendship is based on a firm foundation, a TASS correspondent has been told by V.K. Malhotra, chairman of the Janata Party organization in the Delhi Union Territory. Our relations are built on the principles of equality, mutual understanding and respect. All this constitutes the unbreakable foundation of Indian-Soviet friendship. The USSR has never interfered in India's internal affairs. The Soviet Union is our great and real friend. India should strive towards establishment of friendly relations with all neighbouring countries, but not to the detriment of the interests of our main friend, the Soviet Union, he said in conclusion.

ASEAN STATES SEEK GOOD RELATIONS WITH SRV, CAMBODIA

LD081457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev's "Letter From Singapore": "Dangerous Playing With Fire"]

[Text] Singapore--Winter is ending in Singapore. The word ought to be placed in quotation marks since in the tropics the very concept of the changing seasons is very relative: in winter here the average temperature falls only to 23-24 degrees. The coming of the cool season has practically no effect on the face of the city which is rightly known as the banking and industrial center of Southeast Asia. As you watch the measured, tranquil pace of life in Singapore you cannot help beginning to think that the turbulent changes in the region of Southeast Asia in no way affect it.

This outward impression is deceptive. Singapore is not a solitary island in the ocean. Its fate, like the future of the other four countries which form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), depends in the most direct way on the political climate in Asia and the Pacific. So it is perfectly natural for the ASEAN capitals to watch carefully the situation in the Indochinese Peninsula. After the bloody Pol Pot regime collapsed in Kampuchea under the patriots' blows, the ASEAN foreign ministers held a conference in Bangkok. According to the Thai foreign minister, the conference participants supported the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations with the socialist states of Indochina. This line was reaffirmed by Thai Prime Minister K. Chamanan, who declared at a press conference that his country seeks to develop friendly contacts with neighboring states and subscribes to strict neutrality in connection with events in Kampuchea.

However, Thailand's realistic position which was also approved by the other members of the ASEAN "five" in no way suits the external forces which are pursuing their own far-reaching aims in Southeast Asia. These forces would like to push ASEAN onto the path of military confrontation with Vietnam and the other socialist countries in Indochina. That is why the official U.S. and Chinese propaganda machine is working at maximum speed now to fuel a ballyhoo to the effect that a threat to the security of the ASEAN countries has emerged as a result of the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. It is characteristic that the authors of these fantasies deliberately turn a blind eye to the fact that it was precisely armed detachments of the overthrown pro-Chinese regime which repeatedly made attacks from Kampuchea on Thai border settlements.

Across the ocean the initiators of this campaign have once again dredged up the notorious "domino" theory which was fashionable during the period of U.S. intervention in Vietnam. This theory stated that after the defeat of the American placemen in Saigon all the other "noncommunist" Southeast Asian states would fall one after another. According to the press, by utilizing arguments taken from the "domino" theory, Washington is now striving to convince the ASEAN countries of the need for a more "energetic response" to the changes in Kampuchea. The question is natural: Does not the United States intend once again to interfere directly in events in Southeast Asia, as was the case in the recent past? American policymakers prefer to avoid direct statements on this score. And no wonder: Remembering the bitter experience of the aggression in Vietnam, the American public objects resolutely to any attempts to get involved in a new adventure in that part of the world.

On the other hand the present actions of American diplomacy clearly show a tendency to play the "Chinese card" in the interests of its strategy in Southeast Asia. While U.S. officials do not stint on remarks about the "constructive role" which Beijing supposedly plays, many press organs are directly proposing that coordination of American and Chinese policy be organized in that region. Records for cynicism were smashed by the ASIA WALL STREET JOURNAL, a newspaper published in Hong Kong with American money, which openly urged China to use armed intervention in Kampuchea.

Those who are inflaming the expansionist appetites of the "great helmsman's" heirs have begun to play dangerously with fire. Sensing Washington's favorable attitude, Beijing is fueling tension on the border with Vietnam. However, the armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] are merely one link of the aggressive policy line of the Maoists in Southeast Asia. It is worth recalling that only last summer the PRC called on ASEAN to create a "united front" against the superpowers. This proposal was emphatically rejected in the ASEAN capitals. And now Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, is attempting to force acceptance of it in rather different packaging--he is proposing that the ASEAN states urgently develop military cooperation among themselves for "defense" against Vietnam.

Beijing's entreaties are encountering no support from the association's members. Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmadja declared at a press conference in Singapore that China's proposal to ASEAN goes "too far" and that Indonesia has its own opinion on this matter. For his part Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister M. Bin Mohamed stressed that Malaysia has no intention of departing from its traditional policy of strict neutrality. In this connection Bin Mohamed also pointed out the invalidity of the "domino" theory which is once again being extolled across the ocean.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that Maoist insurgent groupings are operating in Thailand, Malaysia and other Southeast Asian states. Despite the protests of the governments of Southeast Asian countries, China--ASIA WEEK reported recently--has intensified its weapons deliveries to these antigovernment elements. The pro-Maoist underground is a trump card in Beijing's hands. Along with diplomatic actions, it is today being utilized in an attempt to draw the ASEAN states into the orbit of China's anti-Vietnamese and anti-Soviet strategy. The fairytale about the threat to Thailand's security from Vietnam and Kampuchea which is used by the Chinese propagandists and those who echo them in the United States is an absolute sham. This fairytale is no more than the cover for the great-power schemes of Mao's heirs. In actual fact the revolutionary changes in Kampuchea do not and cannot harbor any danger to its neighbors. On the contrary, they open up real prospects for establishing an atmosphere of genuine good-neighborliness in the Indochina Peninsula.

The very course of events in the region the last few months graphically refutes the fantasies of the opponents of detente and good-neighborliness. It is worth recalling that the past year has been marked by the successful development of constructive dialog between Vietnam and all the ASEAN states. SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's talks with those countries' leaders revealed a common interest in transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence and neutrality, a zone of stability and prosperity. The trips of the head of the SRV Government have also been an incentive to the expansion of trade and the organization of economic cooperation between Vietnam and its neighbors.

Southeast Asia has reached a complex stage in its history. The further development of events will depend to a considerable extent on how consistently the ASEAN states resist the attempts by external forces to frustrate the development of good-neighborly relations with the socialist states. As for the Soviet Union, it invariably sides with those who defend their rights and who are striving to establish a climate of peaceful cooperation in Asia.

INDOCHINA

PRC CONTINUES BORDER PROVOCATIONS AGAINST VIETNAM

SRV Foreign Ministry Memorandum

LD151428 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 15, TASS--A memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been circulated here in connection with the escalation by China's ruling circles of armed actions on the borders with Vietnam.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the document says, reached agreement in 1957-1958 to preserve the historically established border, to regard the settlement of all frontier and territorial questions as competence of the governments of the two states and to adhere to the policy of settling peacefully the possible disputes. However, the Chinese side has violated this agreement, and, resorting to unseemly methods, captured in the period from 1957 to 1977 a part of Vietnam's territory in the provinces of Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuen and Lai Chau. In 1975-1977 Chinese ships intruded into the territorial waters of Vietnam 1,500 times. A crying act of lawlessness was the occupation by the Chinese armed forces on January 20th, 1974, of the Paracel Islands, which belong to Vietnam. China also lays absurd claims to other Vietnamese islands.

The ruling circles of China, the memorandum stresses, are feverishly preparing for war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The number of armed Chinese violations of the territorial integrity of Vietnam is growing daily. There were 583 such cases in 1978. In January and early this February a lone Chinese servicemen killed more than 40 civilians, militia men and frontier guards of Vietnam, wounded hundreds of others and abducted more than twenty Vietnamese.

The memorandum notes that China exploited Deng Xiaoping's trip to the United States and Japan to make brazen threats to unleash a war against Vietnam. At the same time, the concentration of Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam was openly admitted. The Chinese leaders openly threaten by war an independent and sovereign state. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the memorandum notes, strongly condemn the military threats to which Beijing resorts. Its adventuristic actions are dangerous for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, run counter to the Charter of the United Nations, are a violation of the elementary principles of international law, constitute a challenge to the peoples and countries which prize peace and justice on earth.

NHAN DAN Warns PRC Warmongers

LD151455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Stop the Beijing Warmongers!"]

[Text] Hanoi, 12 February--NHAN DAN, organ of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, has again drawn attention to the danger of the hegemonist course of Beijing, which is pursuing a hostile policy with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. Relations between the two countries, the newspaper writes editorially today, are daily growing increasingly strained because of China's hostile policy. Deng Xiaoping brazenly admitted in Japan and the United States recently that China is concentrating large military forces near Vietnam's border, and he has repeatedly and openly threatened our country with war. The Chinese side daily organizes armed provocations right along the border, thereby creating an extremely dangerous situation. The Chinese authorities have mobilized 20 divisions, hundreds of combat aircraft, a large number of tanks and other war materiel, deploying them near the Vietnamese border in order everywhere to carry out military provocations and, in point of fact, continuous military operations.

Covering up their great-power expansionist aspirations and deceiving the Chinese people, the Beijing leaders are manipulating phraseology about the so-called aggression of "Vietnamese regional hegemonism" against China. The absurdity of these statements is clear to every ordinary person.

The Chinese leaders are seeking to drive a wedge into relations between the countries of Southeast Asia and Vietnam, gathering the forces of imperialism and reaction for action against the SRV and inciting countries which have trade relations with China to end aid to Vietnam so as to stifle us economically, NHAN DAN points out. The Beijing leaders' actions show that they are implementing a loathsome militant policy aimed at undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. We insistently urge the United Nations and the entire world public, the article says in conclusion, to take effective measures to stop the Beijing warmongers.

SRV Tokyo Embassy Statement

LD121326 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 12, TASS--The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Japan has circulated here a pressward [as received] statement that resolutely rebuffs slanderous concoctions by the Chinese leaders about Vietnam. As reported by Japanese newspapers, the Vietnamese Embassy statement says, during their recent visit to Japan Deng Xiaoping and Huang Hua had repeatedly resorted to false and slanderous attacks against Vietnam. The Vietnamese Embassy in Japan has been instructed to refute the charges about the so-called "Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea" and "the creation of an Indochina federation."

The slanderous statements by the Beijing leaders are designed to conceal their intrigues and schemings against the peoples of Indochina and Southeast Asia, the statement stresses. The truth is that Beijing has turned this area into an arena for the attainment of its great-power, expansionist aims. The Chinese authorities used the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary clique as a tool of their hegemonistic policy, incited it to fan up the border conflict with Vietnam. The overthrow of the pro-Beijing puppets by the Kampuchean people, that rose in rebellion, caused a new stream of lies and slander against Vietnam by the Chinese rulers. This time Beijing wants to find a pretext for intensifying its military preparations on the border with Vietnam. The Chinese troops are staging numerous border provocations, concentrating military equipment and aviation along the entire border with Vietnam. China's intentions are a threat to peace and stability in Indochina and in Southeast Asia, the statement points out.

Chinese Occupy SRV Territory

LD151356 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 15, TASS--"China should pull out its troops from the occupied Vietnamese territory," the newspaper NHAN DAN says editorially. The seizure by Chinese troops of a height in Vietnamese territory, 14 kilometres to the northeast of Lang Son, the administrative centre of the province of the same name, is described by the newspaper as a very dangerous step in Beijing's criminal plans against Vietnam. The ruling circles of China, presenting black as white, are trying to conceal the truth from their people and use Goebbels propaganda methods in an effort to mislead world public opinion to convince it that Vietnam is allegedly "committing aggression in Kampuchea and China."

We say to the Beijingg leaders, says the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, that the lands seized by Chinese soldiers in Lang Son Province belong to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Chinese troops should be immediately withdrawrn from the area.

Ambassador to India's Appeal

LD151358 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, Februaary 15, TASS--The Beijing leaders are stepping up armed provocations on the frontierrs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the SRV ambassador, Nguyen Van Sinh, saidd here. China, he added, concentrated big military units on the frontier with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese military people are provoking armed conflicts and infringing the security of the SRV. The Chinese are shelling Vietnamese territory, sending saboteurs there, who attack civilians. The number of such attackss is increasing from day to day. Chinese fighters and reconnaissance planes more tharn once intruded into Vietnam's airspace.

The SRV ambassador callled upon the peoples and governments of Asian countries, that are for peace and secuurity, to exert all efforts for cutting short Beijing's adventuristic actions on the ffrontiers with Vietnam.

Kornilov on PRC Military Pressure

LD151600 Moscow TASS iin English 1539 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

["Beijing: Escalatiom of Aggression"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, Februaary 15, TASS--TASS political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCCY has reported that Chinese troops thrust into the territory of the Vietnamese provincce of Lang Son. Shells and mines, marked "made in China" are exploding on Vietnamesse soil. The Beijing rulers, as if taking over from the imperialist circles of the USAA, are intensifying military pressure on Socialist Vietnam.

Beijing's policy of pressure, provocations and threats against the SRV was not started today or yesterday. SSome very characteristic figures are mentioned on this score in the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, published in Hanoi on February 14. Here are some of them:: almost 2,200 Chinese provocations on the frontier with the SRV were registered im the period between 1974 and 1977. In 1978, there were about 600 cases of armed violation of Vietnam's territorial integrity by the Chinese side.

Beijing's provocative actions against the SRV have already created a very tense situation all along the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier. The present act of impudent seizure of Vietnamese territory--which is a flagrant violation of the generally recognized standards of internationa law, and which cuts across the basic principles of the UN Charter--reveals once more the great-power ambitions and unbridled expansionist aspirations of the Beijing rulers.

The escalation of Chinese aggression against the SRV gives the world public cause for serious concern. This is quite understandable: Facts show again and again that Beijing, which pursues such a policy toward the SRV, a policy that actually does not differ in any way from the notorious imperialist policy "from positions of strength," regards Vietnam and the whole of South East Asia as a potential "sphere of Chinese influence."

What methods they would not use in Beijing to assure such influence for themselves! Their methods include undisguised threats against the neighbouring countries, support of all kind of subversive anti-government groups, which have ensconced themselves in the territory of some Asian states, and the use of Chinese emigrants, the so-called "Huaqiao." The methods are varied but the aim is one--to intimidate the neighbouring countries and peoples, to make them renounce their independence and kneel before the present Chinese emperors.

As is stressed with good reason in the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, the Beijing leaders who openly threaten independent and sovereign Vietnam with a war, reveal themselves their expansionist, great-power and selfish aspirations in Southeast Asia. Pursuing a hostile policy toward Vietnam, creating an extremely tense situation on the frontier between the two countries, the ruling circles of China must bear full responsibility for their adventurist actions.

Vietnam Prepared To Hold Talks

LD151520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Japanese paper MAINICHI has carried a dispatch from its Beijing correspondent saying: Reliable Western military circles in Beijing have reported that the situation on the border between China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has deteriorated considerably of late. The possibility of a Chinese invasion of Vietnam is therefore not ruled out.

There are exceedingly serious grounds for such a conclusion, which incidentally has now been made for the first time by Western representatives accredited in the Chinese capital. The Hanoi NHAN DAN writes that relations between the two countries are becoming more tense by the day. China at present is concentrating large numbers of armed forces in the vicinity of the border with Vietnam. Some assessments put these at up to 20 divisions, hundreds of fighter aircraft and a large number of tanks and other types of combat equipment.

This reinforcing troops and equipment is progressing alongside the committing of brazen provocations on the border. Chinese soldiers fire on Vietnamese border guards and rain artillery and mortar fire on Vietnamese villages. There are casualties, dead and injured, among the peaceful residents.

In conditions when the sound of gunfire is unceasing and war hysteria is being whipped up, one cannot fail to note the firmness and restraint on the part of Vietnam, which has repeatedly indicated its readiness to settle all problems between the two countries by way of talks. We have more than once announced this readiness, said Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, in an interview a few days ago with an AFP correspondent. We (?adhere to) a position of goodwill. If the Chinese side were to give up its anti-Vietnamese policies and manifest the same goodwill, then it might be possible to find a solution. But so far the Chinese side has always responded with rejection.

The Beijing authorities' aggressive actions against Vietnam are provoking serious concern. They are aimed at creating a fresh hotbed of military tension and at wrecking peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Democratic forces and progressive opinion throughout the world are calling on China to cease its provocations against Vietnam.

PREMIER PHAN VAN DONG LEAVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO KAMPUCHEA

LD161038 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 16, TASS--A Vietnamese Government delegation led by Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV's Government, left here for the People's Republic of Kampuchea today for an official visit.

Krichevskiy Report on Visit

LD151240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Within the next few days a high-level meeting between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is to take place in Phnom Penh. Leonid Krichevskiy, our correspondent in Indochina, reports:

This meeting is taking place after the historic victory won by the Kampuchean patriots over the reactionary pro-Beijing regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary which conducted a hostile policy with regard to Vietnam. The People's Revolutionary Council, set up in the country after the victory of the patriots, immediately announced that it rejects in its entirety the former foreign policy course of the clique of traitors in general, and with regard to Vietnam in particular. Tension on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border was immediately eliminated and shooting stopped.

A few days ago I had the occasion to visit border areas of the Vietnam province of Tay Ninh and the neighboring Kampuchean province of Svay Rieng. The civilian population is returning to these areas. Settlements and villages destroyed during the military actions are being rebuilt. Peasants are plowing the neglected rice fields. At the beginning of the summer the first rice harvest in years will be gathered here. Henceforth the border between Vietnam and Kampuchea will be a border of peace and friendship.

In the course of talks during the forthcoming meeting both sides will discuss many issues of mutual relations between the two sides, including border questions, in order to once and for all eliminate all the consequences of the criminal border war unleashed against Vietnam by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This is sure to promote the development of all-round friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea. And the development of these relations is indisputably of great importance for the whole of Southeast Asia.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam consistently and resolutely conducts a course toward strengthening peace and security in that area and is striving to develop friendly cooperation with all countries of the region. A similar course is firmly adhered to also by the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Now the People's Republic of Kampuchea has also embarked firmly on the road of peace and cooperation.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF NORMALIZATION IN CAMBODIA

LD131418 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, February 13, TASS--Tablets with inscriptions reading "people's self-government committee" appeared on buildings in urban districts and villages of Kampuchea but recently. These organs of people's power, however, have already become genuine staffs for the guidance of economic and social affairs. Peasants, workers and intellectuals converge there in an endless stream to get directions for work and discuss questions related to the further noramlisation of life.

People's committees have already been set up in urban sections and villages of Kompong Cham, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham and at many other places, the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY reports. The committees are headed by genuine revolutionaries, who were victimized under the rule of the pro-Beijing clique, people who have a tremendous experience in undercover activities and organisation of the struggle to overthrow the regime. The people's committees are in charge of rehabilitation of enterprises, cleaning of streets in towns, and taking in the harvest, which was not bad this year. Much attention is paid to normalisation of the life of the population, ensuring food supplies, and medical aid. Anti-illiteracy teams and schools have been set up in a number of villages. The committees are setting up self-defence and people's militia detachments to ensure security and public order. Thousands of youths and girls, fully resolved to defend the achievements of the revolution, volunteer for them. Ever more people are daily returning to their native places from the "communes," which resembled concentration camps and where the working people had been subjected to ruthless exploitation, refined torture and indignities. The ancient capital of Kampuchea, Phnom Penh, is being revived at a fast rate. The urban power plant, is rapidly increasing its capacity. The industrial sector is being rehabilitated. Dispatches on normalisation of life in the country are coming in from various parts of Kampuchea.

PHOUMSAVAN WELCOMES SOVIET AID AS ARKHIPOV VISIT ENDS

LD151007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev report under rubric "From the Countries of Socialism": "Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Vientiane, 11 February--The visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] by a Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has ended. The Soviet Union and the LPDR are linked by constantly strengthening ties of friendship and socialist internationalism. The meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, have become important landmarks in the development of Soviet-Lao relations. These meetings served to further develop and deepen the fraternal ties between our two parties, countries and peoples. Now the two sides have embarked on the practical implementation of agreements reached earlier at the highest level.

With a view to further strengthening and expanding economic, scientific and technical ties between our countries, the governments of the Soviet Union and the LPDR have adopted a decision to create a Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. An agreement on this, as well as a number of other important documents, was signed in Vientiane. This is what your correspondent was told concerning the results of the Soviet Government delegation's visit to the LPDR by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Lao first deputy prime minister and minister of finance: The Soviet friends saw with their own eyes in our country the changes which have taken place in the 3 years since the creation of the republic. Despite the short period, the Lao people have achieved successes in the cause of restoring an economy ravaged by many years of war. The multinational Lao people, under the leadership of their vanguard--the LPRP--are building a new life. The Soviet people were always alongside the Lao people in their struggle for national liberation. At the present stage, when our republic is building a socialist society, our Soviet friends are fulfilling their international duty by giving us considerable assistance in the cause of restoring and developing the economy. We thank the CPSU, the USSR Government and all the Soviet people for this selfless assistance. We are confident that at the new stage of the Lao revolution the fraternal socialist states' assistance will help to overcome all difficulties and will promote the LPDR's steady progress along the path of socialist development. There is no doubt that the combat solidarity and fraternal collaboration between the peoples of the two states will strengthen.

KURISU ARTICLE ON SOVIET TROOPS IN DISPUTED ISLANDS SCORED

OW160655 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Feb 79 OW

[Text] The Japanese reactionary forces are fanning the flames of militarism over Soviet troops stationed on Kunashiri and Etorofu islands, both Soviet territories. Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetos has filed the following report:

One of the participants in this militarist campaign is retired General Hiromi Kurisu, who was relieved of his post as chairman of the Joint Staff Council.

In the 23 February edition of the weekly SHUKAN POST, Kurisu says: "If a large number of aircraft are deployed on Kunashiri Island in the near future, and if Japan's deterrent force against such a move is rendered inoperative, this will entail a serious problem." What sort of impact will this kind of statement have? If hot-blooded Japanese listen to Kurisu's argument, the effect will be really serious.

The Soviet Union, which abides by the principle of noninterference in other nations' internal affairs, will never tolerate anyone interfering in its internal affairs. Kurisu was discharged of his militarist appeals, but despite this bitter experience he says in the SHUKAN POST: "We have no other choice but to think of arming ourselves, at the very least with missiles having a range of over 100 kilometers. Of course, it is ridiculous that the Self-Defense Forces should be prohibited, as they are now, from striking first."

It is quite obvious why Kurisu is saying such things, which sound too bellicose and irrational even for a man like him. He is speaking in tune with Beijing, Japan's ally. People like Kurisu are highly susceptible to bellicose militarist fever. We may as well ignore this retired general's provocative utterances. But, to our regret, he is not the only one who is making such statements. The deputy mayor of Nemuro city has also joined in the militarist campaign by making an issue of the nonexistent Soviet threat. He said: "Kunashiri Island is distinctly visible in clear weather, and [words indistinct]. Of course, it is inconceivable that Soviet troops will attack us from the island at any time. But in case of emergency, Nemuro citizens will be the first victims. The people on the mainland will hardly understand this feeling of anxiety."

However, I am confident that the deputy mayor of Nemuro city himself cannot understand it because he, like others, has no such anxieties. It is obvious even to a child that a country calling for a neighborliness and cooperation treaty will ever launch a hostile act. Furthermore, I would like the deputy Nemuro mayor to recall that it is not the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces but the Self-Defense Forces' Joint Staff Council that drew up the "three-arrow plan." The Soviet Union is not party to any alliance against Japan, but Japan has concluded a treaty with Beijing which is directed against the Soviet Union.

In this connection we cannot but agree with military critic Haruo Fujii. He thinks no one should indulge in wishful thinking that the Soviet Union will be indifferent to anyone who is trying to pull Japan into various strategems against the Soviet Union.

JAPANESE TRADE DEFICIT LINKED TO U.S., EEC PRESSURE

LD141922 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 14, TASS--For the first time since the early 60's Japan has a balance of trade deficit. This was reported by the Japanese Finance Ministry which said that in January this year Japan's balance of trade deficit was 1.43 billion dollars, while in December last year the country had a favourable trade balance of 1.97 billion dollars.

Japanese car exports dropped in January by 14.7 percent as compared with last year and its exports of colour TV sets went down almost 40 percent. At the same time Japanese imports as a whole increased 25.3 percent to total 7.51 billion dollars.

In recent years, Japan's Western trading partners, the USA in the first place, insistently demanded that the Japanese Government cut sharply its tremendous favourable trade balance by increasing imports from the USA and Common Market countries.

Some Japanese economists believe that such a sharp change in Japan's balance of trade is due, to a certain extent, to pressure from Washington and the EEC.

USSR, MPR HOLD ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY CONSULTATIONS

Martynov Receives Counterpart

LD161033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] On 13 February N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received B. Richinpeljee, minister, first deputy chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Committee and chairman of the Mongolian State Commission for Material and Technical Supply.

The state of and prospects for cooperation between the USSR and Mongolian central material and technical supply organs were examined during the talk.

Foreign Ministry Officials Meet

LD161035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Consultations were held in Moscow 1-10 February between V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and D. Yondon, Mongolian first deputy foreign minister.

The talks, which took place within the framework of annual consultations between representatives of the two countries' foreign ministries, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

M.S. Kapitsa, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and H. Bandzragch, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the consultations.

BRIEFS

FISH SUPPLY TO JAPAN--A contract for delivery of walleyed pollock to Japan was signed today at the all-union Dalintorg export-import office in Nakhodka at the end of successful talks with a group of Japanese importers which lasted nearly 1 month. This is the largest contract signed by the office in the past 15 years. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 7 Feb 79 OW]

CARTER'S TRIP TO MEXICO CHARACTERIZED BY PROBLEMS, PRESSURE

Given 'Coolest Reception Ever'

LD152300 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] There is an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion surrounding President Carter on his visit to Mexico. There were hostile demonstrations on the eve of his arrival in the Mexican capital and at the airport he was given the coolest reception ever accorded to an American president. During the first round of talks the Mexican president, Lopez Portillo, stressed his country's commitment to the principle of equality in interstate relations. Radio Mexico has noted in a commentary that one of the objectives of Carter's visit is to insure United States access to Mexican oil and natural gas on favorable terms.

Complicated Situation

LD151816 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 15, TASS--The official visit to Mexico of President Carter is proceeding in a complicated situation. The eve of his arrival was marked by numerous anti-American demonstrations. The exchange of greeting speeches and also the first one-and-a-half-hour meeting between President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and President Carter showed right away that the relations between Mexico and the United States are characterized by sharp contradictions. The Mexican president stressed in his speech Mexico's adherence to the principle of equality in international relations. Mexico, he said, being as it is an independent state, intends to proceed in its foreign policy from its own principles and requirements of its development. Its relations with the United States must not lead to dependence and undermining of national sovereignty.

The Mexican president pointed out that it was rather difficult to maintain cordial and mutually-advantageous relations in "an atmosphere of suspicion and outright hostility," particularly between neighbors. He urged the United States to stop treating Mexico as a "junior sister."

Local commentators note that the United States displays a heightened interest in the large-scale oil and natural gas deposits recently discovered in Mexico, is striving to ensure itself access to the "black gold" at preferential prices which are disadvantageous for Mexico. It increased pressure particularly after the danger appeared that a "guaranteed" flow of oil to the United States from Iran might be stopped.

According to official statement by representatives of the Mexican Government, at the current negotiations Mexico is coming out for a comprehensive discussion and settlement of the sharp issues existing in the relations between the two countries. Apart from the question of oil, the sides are discussing also the problem of Mexican farmhands in the United States, which are being subjected to persecutions, discrimination and monstrous exploitation, and also the sharp deficit in Mexico's trade with the United States which amounted in 1978 to 28,500 million pesos. The United States has actually monopolised Mexico's foreign trade: It accounts for 63.6 percent of the total Mexican export and for 66.4 percent of the country's import trade.

Carter, Lopez Portillo End Talks

LD161022 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 16, TASS--Talks between Mexican President Lopez Portillo and U.S. President James Carter ended here on Thursday. At the close of the talks the press service of the office of the president of Mexico circulated an official report which points out that international problems as well as questions of bilateral relations were discussed at the meeting.

Local observers point out that [words indistinct] of the sides' stands over a number of questions were revealed during the meeting of the heads of the two neighbouring states.

As the newspaper EL SOL DE MEXICO points out, no concrete results were apparently achieved on the main subject of the Mexican-U.S. talks--the question of deliveries of oil to the USA. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2015 GMT on 15 February adds that "the official visit to Mexico by U.S. President Carter is taking place in an atmosphere of mutual distrust."]

Correspondent Views Carter's Visit

LD130035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Today, 14 February, U.S. President Carter leaves on an official visit to Mexico. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington: The aim of the trip, in the words of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, is to [words indistinct] in the relations between the two neighboring countries. However, to dothis, the publication predicted, will not be easy and perhaps will be impossible for anti-American [word indistinct] in Mexico is too strong. Over many years the United States [word indistinct] Mexico as a third-rate country and frequently encroached on its sovereignty. All of this changed after a new age in U.S.-Mexican relations was proclaimed here 2 years ago. When, after Washington's assurances of friendship, Mexico attempted to sell U.S. oil companies gas at the going prices on the international market, the United States gave its neighbor an ultimatum: Either sell us gas at prices we dictate or there will be no deal. There was no deal. Today the system of quotas and high customs tariffs established by the United States puts Mexico in the position of an unequal trading partner and hinders the country's economic development.

Washington (?is annoyed by) Mexico's independent foreign policy and its growing links with socialist states. In the past the United States has more than once blackmailed its neighbor to win obedience. But now Washington has decided to take the soft approach. The explanation is simple: Enormous deposits of oil and natural gas have recently come to light in Mexico and the United States would dearly love to get its hands on these reserves. It is primarily for this reason that the current trip by the U.S. President is being arranged. In Mexico, however, they remember very well the dominance by U.S. oil corporations. The 18th day of March, in 1938 when nationalization of the country's oil resources was announced and U.S. oil corporations were expelled, is to this day celebrated in Mexico; it is celebrated as independence day. And to turn history back is hardly possible.

Mexicans Demand Government Firmness

LD100025 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, February 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports: A mass rally to protect natural resources and national sovereignty from encroachments of the U.S. imperialist quarters was held in the centre of the Mexican capital. More than 20,000 people--workers, employees, students, representatives of various political and trade union organizations demanded the Mexican Government should display firmness at the Mexican-American summit talks, due next week, and not allow the U.S. monopolies to plunder Mexican oil, gas and uranium. After huge oil deposits were discovered in Mexico the U.S. Government has been openly trying to exert pressure on our country with a view to obtain access to its natural resources on favourable conditions, said Arturo Waley, general secretary of the United Trade Union of Workers of Nuclear Industry. Speaking at the rally he stressed that the Mexicans demand that the deposits of oil, gas and uranium be rationally used in the interests of the people and the country's economic development and not in the imperialist interests of the United States.

CPSU LEADERS MAKE ELECTION SPEECHES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Ponomarev in Kalinin

LD130038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the working people of Kalininskaya Oblast assembled today in the oblast drama theater hall. A meeting took place between the electors of the Kalinin constituency and Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Union of Nationalities for that constituency, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the Presidium was Medvedev, agent of the candidate deputy, faculty head of the Kalinin State University and secretary of the party committee. He told of the life and activities of Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev and appealed to the electors to vote unanimously for the candidates of the inviolable Communist and nonparty bloc on 4 March, election day.

Those who spoke at the meeting talked with inspiration about the all-union endorsement of the peace-loving foreign policy unswervingly pursued by the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU. They viewed the Soviet people's striving to strengthen the might of the socialist motherland and the bulwarks of peace in all the world through selfless labor.

Comrade Ponomarev, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, made a speech. He expressed gratitude for the high honor and trust shown in him by the working people of the Kalinin constituency. The years since the last elections to the supreme organ of state power, the candidate deputy stated, are filled with very important events in the country's history. The decisions and ideas of the 25th CPSU Congress have become the combat program for all the people and an inherent part of their life. In those years our motherland has advanced fundamentally in all directions of economic, social and cultural development. The orator described the main results of the country's economic development and showed that with a growth in the country's economic potential, the life of the Soviet people has become richer both materially and spiritually.

Speaking about international problems, Comrade Ponomarev noted that in recent years the Soviet Union's positions in the world have become increasingly stronger; friendship and cooperation with our socialist allies have become even closer and more fruitful; and the influence of world socialism on the course of events has become yet more considerable. The main result of the international activity of our Leninist party and the Soviet Government over the past 5 years is that the security of the motherland has been yet further strengthened. Everything possible has been done to defend the constructive labor of Soviet people and to protect their life and future from any encroachments.

In the world arena a great historic battle for the peoples' peace and security has been launched. Together with fraternal socialist countries, communists and other peace-loving forces, our party and the Soviet state are conducting tireless, varied and intense work to this noble aim. Our party is part of the mighty movement of modern times, the world communist movement, the candidate deputy went on to say. There is virtually no spot on our planet at the present time where communists are not working in a self-sacrificing way. With every year their contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress, democracy and the independence of the peoples, is growing.

The orator pointed out the great importance of the international theoretical conference in Sofia, in which the representatives of 73 parties took part. It showed that communists highly evaluate the decisive contribution of the USSR and the other socialist countries to the struggle against imperialism and for peace and socialism, and that they understand the vital importance of the fraternal parties' international solidarity.

The implementation of our plans for strengthening the political, economic and defense might of the socialist motherland is of immense importance for the cause of peace. Hence the conclusion that the better each person toils in his workplace, the richer, more powerful and mightier the motherland becomes, the stronger is the economic and defense might of the land of soviets, the more we are to be reckoned with throughout the world, and the stronger and more reliable is the cause of peace and security for the peoples.

In conclusion, Comrade Ponomarev expressed confidence that Soviet people, voting unanimously for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc, will reaffirm their ardent approval and undivided support for the policy of the CPSU.

Further Report on Ponomarev

LD130055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] A meeting took place on 12 February between electors and candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities for Kalinin constituency, Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev made a speech, warmly welcomed by the assembled. [Begin recording]

[Ponomarev] Dear comrades! First of all allow me to express my sincere gratitude to the working people of Kalinin Electoral Okrug for the high honor and trust they have shown in my by nominating me as a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I assure you, comrades, that I shall put all my efforts, experience and knowledge to the service of the Soviet people, the builders of communism. The whole progress of the electoral campaign demonstrates the invincible unity of the party and people, the strength and unity of Soviet people around their party, its Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the true continuer of the cause of great Lenin, the outstanding political leader and statesman of modern times, the ardent fighter for peace. [applause] I have particular pleasure in conveying to you, dear comrades, to all working people of Kalininskaya Oblast, sincere greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his good wishes for your health, good fortune and new labor successes. [tumultuous applause]

[Announcer] The orator went on to characterize the basic results of the country's economic development, and pointed out that with the growth of the country's economic potential, the life of Soviet people has become richer both materially and spiritually.

[Ponomarev] The planned, dynamic development of our economy is in striking contrast to that presently taking place in the capitalist world. There a chronic economic crisis reigns. This crisis encompases not only the capitalist economy: A crisis in bourgeois culture, in morale, in the entire bourgeois way of life, is making itself sharply felt. Social contradictions and political instability are growing.

The working class, the working masses, are intensifying the struggle for their interests; a stubborn class struggle is being launched. Strikes frequently spill over into political battles. The reaction is attempting to find a way out of the sociopolitical instability, out of the dead end into which it led the popular masses in the capitalist countries by inflicting blows upon the working classes and democratic forces. Fascist and other ultraright organizations are stepping up their activity. In Latin America, following the military-fascist coup in Chile, the reaction undertook harsh attacks on democratic forces in Uruguay and a number of other countries; bloody carnage is being unleashed in Nicaragua. Recently, stormy struggles have developed in Iran: Here the people rose up against the shah's despotic regime and the dominance of U.S. imperialism. Such is the reality of the capitalist world today.

Socialist reality stands out in even greater relief against this background. Here there is not, and cannot be, any social injustice or lack of political rights, economic crises, unemployment, unrestrained price increases, or uncertainty about the future. The chief result of the international activity of our party, of the Soviet state over the last 5 years, is that the security of the motherland has been even further strengthened. Everything possible has been done to defend the creative labor of Soviet people, their life and their future, from any encroachments.

The world socialist community has reached a new level in its development. Its significance is universal; a number of new states have been created which are traversing the socialist path. We know that unified Socialist Vietnam is successfully developing; the people of Laos have embarked upon the path of constructing a new society, and quite recently the Kampuchean people did likewise. The anti-imperialist revolutions were victorious in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and Afghanistan; the last fascist bastions have been abandoned in Europe. And according to the latest reports, comrades, the Bakhtiar government in Iran has fallen, the army has gone over to the people, and the revolution there is victorious! [tumultuous applause]

[Moscow TASS in English at 1546 GMT on 12 February, also reporting on the speech, adds at this point:] "Boris Ponomarev said that the 'anti-communist hysteria around the alleged "intrigues" of the Soviet Union and the mythical "Soviet menace" pursued a clearly expressed class purpose, namely to discredit the peaceful policy of the USSR, to divert attention from the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat, to undermine detente and peaceful coexistence'. 'For the sake of this purpose,' he continued, 'the "Chinese card" is being played actively. The militaristic, anti-Soviet policy of the leadership of the People's Republic of China has become the basis on which imperialism and Beijing are establishing closer relations. Arming itself intesively, with the help of the imperialists included, China has become one of the most active and dangerous factors responsible for the growing arms race. The followers of Mao are pursuing a position of strength policy vis-a-vis Socialist Vietnam, other democratic nations of Southeast Asia, are threatening them with outright aggression. In their desire to knocktogether an anti-Soviet bloc, the Beijing leaders are openly aligning themselves with the most reactionary regimes in all continents."]

The all-European conference in Helsinki was an important event of the recent period. A great contribution was made to the establishment of international cooperation, to the beginning of peaceful cooperation, by the visits paid to many countries by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by his negotiations with leaders of socialist and capitalist states, as well as the agreements and other important documents signed by the Soviet Government. The influence on world policy of the communist, workers and general democratic movements has become increasingly marked.

[Announcer] Speaking on the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union, Comrade Ponomarev stressed that these center around the desire to achieve a cessation of the arms race. Here he emphasized that much concerning the settlement of problems involving the halting of the arms race depends on the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on limitation of offensive strategic weapons. This is why, Comrade Ponomarev said, our party and state are adhering to a firm line on the conclusion of the SALT-II agreement. This corresponds both to our interests and to the interests of all mankind.

Comrade Ponomarev went on to say:

[Ponomarev] The entire course of events in the international arena confirms the rightness of our party's conclusion that the balance of forces in the world has undergone a cardinal alteration, and the more it does so, then the further it will continue to change in favor of the forces of peace and socialism.

In addition, the same progress of events confirms another of our party's conclusions: the need for revolutionary vigilance; to seek out enemies of peace of various hues, who still have at their disposal quite a few opportunities. The tasks set by the party are wholly attainable. To a great extent, it could even be said to a decisive extent, the accomplishment of these tasks depends on the fulfillment of our plans, on constant economic development, on strengthening the political, economic and defense might of the socialist motherland. The conclusion of all that has been said here is the following: The better each man works at his place of work, the richer, more powerful and mighty our motherland becomes, the stronger the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets, then the greater a force are we to be reckoned with throughout the world, and in consequence the firmer and more reliable is the cause of peoples' peace and security on earth. [tumultuous applause]

Grishin in Moscow

LD151938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1840 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] On 14 February a meeting took place between the voters of Moscow's Perovskiy constituency and Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, candidate deputy to the Soviet of the Union, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

(Brykshin), engine driver of the Moskva Sortirovochnaya locomotive depot, the candidate's agent, told about Comrade Grishin's life and called on the voters to cast their votes unanimously in favor of the candidates of the Communist and nonparty members bloc on 4 March, election day.

Those who spoke at the meeting stressed that the people of Moscow will also in the future be seeking to march in the vanguard of those competing to fulfill ahead of time the tasks of the 5-year plan and to fight to turn Moscow into an exemplary communist city.

Warmly met by those gathered, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin made a speech:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades! Permit me, first of all, to thank you cordially for nominating me as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. [applause] I would like to assure you that I will continue to devote all my efforts to the cause of the Communist Party, to the cause of the struggle for the Soviet people's happiness, and for the further flourishing of our great homeland.

The election preparations have given rise to a new upsurge in the political and labor activity of Soviet people. At election gatherings a nationwide discussion of the most important questions of our life is in progress. Observations are being made and proposals are being put forward aimed at further improving the work of state, economic and public organizations.

During the election campaign the close rallying of the people around the party and the undivided support of the working people for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and for the practical activity of its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, true Leninist and outstanding politician and statesman, is again manifested most strongly. [applause]

Comrades, the CPSU is approaching the elections to the supreme body of state power in a close bloc with nonparty members, personifying the indissoluble unity of the party and the people. This unity is the source of all our achievements and a guarantee for new victories of communism. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Grishin summed up the main results of the country's development since the previous elections. He continued:

[Begin recording] The address of the CPSU Central Committee has been met with immense enthusiasm by all working people. The people of Moscow, like all Soviet people, state their ardent support for and complete approval of our party's domestic and foreign policy, its election platform, and their intention to strive to make a worthy labor contribution to the implementation of the plans of communist building.

The Soviet people know well that our party's words are never at variance with its deeds and that there is no doubt that the program for the further all-round development of Soviet society with which the party is going into the elections will be fulfilled. [applause]

The people of Moscow have made no small contribution to the successes of communist building. The capital's working people prefulfilled the 9th 5-Year Plan and are prefulfilling the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Their labor has been highly appraised by the homeland. Each year Moscow is awarded Challenge Red Banners for successes in all-union socialist competition, and for the results of 1978 the capital has again been awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee. Summing up the results of the capital's development in the past 4 years, it can be said that considerable progress has been achieved in all sectors of its national economy and that an important step forward has been taken toward turning Moscow into an exemplary communist city. At the same time there are shortcomings in the development of the capital's economy. Not everywhere in industry are production funds being used rationally. Individual enterprises are working unevenly. At a number of works and factories questions of reconstruction and technical reequipping of production are being solved poorly. Rolling stock continue to stand idle in transport. In building, labor productivity is growing slowly and dissipation of manpower [sil] and funds is allowed in numerous projects. There are also quite a few cases of falling short of one's target [nedorabotki] and of unutilized reserves in other sectors of the national economy. We must eliminate all these shortcomings as fast as possible.

At present our main task is the successful fulfillment of the 1979 plan and the completion of the 5-year plan. A great deal is also to be done in implementing the decisions of the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Socialist competition to raise production efficiency and work quality in all links of the national economy must be mounted on an ever larger scale. The party, soviet and public organizations of Moscow are carrying out large-scale work in implementing the party's social program. The immense political importance of this work is determined by the fact that Moscow, the capital of the Soviet state, embodies the essence of the Soviet way of life, of communist transformations which are being realized by our people under the direction of the CPSU.

The 25th party congress pointed out that the formation of a communist conviction demands close unity between ideological-political, labor and moral upbringing, taking into account the special features of various groups of working people. The reports and speeches made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," "Virgin Lands," "Topical Questions of the Ideological Work of the CPSU," "The Foreign Policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State," "The World of Socialism--The Triumph of Great Ideas" and others are a splendid contribution to the theory of Marxism-Leninism, and are making an active contribution to strengthening the ideological activity of party organizations.

The party organizations and ideological establishments of the city are devoting a great deal of attention to perfecting the educational process and to comprehensively solving the problems of upbringing, linking propaganda and political mass work with the implementation of concrete economic, social and political tasks facing the communists and all working people of Moscow.

The people's labor activity is the major criterion for the effectiveness of ideological upbringing. The duty to work honestly and conscientiously is the basic law of our life and an indispensable condition for the well-being of each Soviet family and each Soviet man. Questions of ideological and moral upbringing are assuming a special importance in the present-day situation, in the conditions of the aggravated class struggle in the world arena. Our ideological opponents are making use of ever more refined forms of influencing the consciousness of Soviet people, including of course the people of Moscow, and are looking for various kinds of renegades and people who have sunk morally. Efforts are being made to undermine patriotism, the communist conviction and collectivism of Soviet people, and to oppose to our moral values bourgeois individualism, greed, skepticism, indifference to public affairs, and not infrequently anti-Sovietism. It is obvious that the intrigues by our ideological opponents are doomed to failure. However, their increased strength [ikh usileniye] requires that all party and public organizations and ideological aktivs constantly raise the effectiveness of communist upbringing and work at these questions daily and thoroughly. An uncompromising attitude toward bourgeois ideology and morals should be inculcated more actively in working people, especially young people, and the capacity to recognize the falsity and danger of imperialist propaganda should be developed in them.

One of the most important conditions of the mass education measures being carried out is the creation in the city and all its cells of a good atmosphere and of better working, studying and everyday living conditions for the people of Moscow.

As a result of the planned perfecting of the capital's production-economic potential, the overall working conditions of the Moscow people have been improved considerably. This is promoted by the implementation of the plans for the social development of labor collectives which exist in the overwhelming majority of enterprises and organizations of our city.

No less important is satisfying the requirements and needs of people connected with their housing, everyday living conditions, leisure and education as fully and qualitatively as possible. [end recording]

Having described in detail the tasks facing the capital's communists, Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin once again expressed his gratitude that his candidacy for deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet was put forward. He said in conclusion:

[Begin recording] During the election campaign the party calls on all Soviet people to step up the struggle for a new flourishing of our homeland and for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The Moscow party organization, which is a well-tried, frontranking detachment of our party will, under the direction of the CPSU Central Committee, make every effort to rally the masses even further and to mobilize them for the struggle to fulfill the majestic tasks of communist building. [applause] [end recording]

Kapitonov in Kineshma

LD151149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report under rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "A Triumph of Genuine People's Power: Voters' Meeting With I.V. Kapitonov"]

[Excerpts] A meeting took place on 9 February at the drama theater in the city of Kineshma, Ivanovskaya Oblast, between voters of the Kineshemskiy Electoral Okrug and their candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, Ivan Vasilyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting was opened by V.I. Syrov, first secretary of the Kineshma Gorkom.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Those present warmly greeted I.V. Kapitonov, who delivered a speech. He cordially thanked the voters of Kineshemsky Electoral Okrug for the great honor they have conferred on him by again nominating him as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. I fully attribute this trust, he said, to our own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The CPSU treasures the working people's trust and justifies it with all its deeds. Deeply aware of its responsibility for the country's historical destiny, it tirelessly seeks to insure that its policy and all its practical activity express more fully the vital interests of Soviet people and the requirements of social development. Guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party is leading the people confidently toward the triumph of communism. It is worthily fulfilling its role as the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system.

The indestructible unity of party and people is being manifested with particular force during the preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Working people are expressing warm approval for the party's domestic and foreign policy. They are speaking highly of the fruitful activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was with great enthusiasm and unanimity that Soviet people named Leonid Ilich Brezhnev their first candidate deputy to the country's highest organ of state power. This is a clear manifestation of the nationwide love and respect he has earned through his selfless service to the cause of communism and peace, his tireless struggle for the working people's happiness. The successful resolution of the cardinal questions of the Soviet society's development and the positive developments in the international arena embody his perspicacity, unbending will, and remarkable talent as a genuinely Leninist leader and outstanding politician and statesman of today.

Those present greeted with tumultuous applause the cordial greetings from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and his wishes for great labor successes, good health and happiness for all the people of Ivanovskaya Oblast, conveyed by I.V. Kapitonov.

Each time they approach an election Soviet people, as the country's true masters, sum up the results of the work which has been done. These results are comprehensively revealed in the CPSU Central Committee's address to all voters and USSR citizens. They indicate that since the last elections our motherland has made a major step forward along the path to communism.

For the Soviet people these have been years of intensive struggle to implement the party's economic strategy elaborated by the 24th and 25th congresses and its course of increasing production efficiency and work quality in all spheres of the national economy. As a result of their consistent implementation the economic might of the USSR has strengthened still further.

The candidate deputy dwelt in detail on the country's socioeconomic achievements. He stressed that our socialist industry has risen to new heights. Thanks to the implementation of the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy, agriculture is becoming increasingly well-equipped and productive. Last year, for the first time in the country's history, 235 million tons of grain were obtained. On the basis of national economic growth the highest goal of the party's policy is being consistently implemented--to improve the people's material and cultural living standard. And this can be constantly felt in practice by every family and every Soviet citizen.

While assessing what has been achieved at its true worth, at the same time the party sees the unresolved problems clearly. These were spoken of in a direct and principled way at the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums. The plenum decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches have armed the party and people with a concrete combat program of actions whose implementation is of decisive significance for the successful fulfillment of targets for the current year and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The main trends characterizing national economic development can be clearly seen from the example of Ivanovskaya Oblast. From year to year the oblast's industry successfully fulfills state plans and targets. Nearly all the growth in the production volume is accounted for by increased labor productivity. Work on modernizing and technically reequipping production is being carried out on a large scale. Alongside the textile industry, machinebuilding is being increasingly developed: In 5 years, output has increased by more than 50 percent. The further development of the oblast's economy and the solution of social and demographic problems will be promoted by the planned construction of a series of major new machinebuilding enterprises.

Certain results have been achieved in agriculture in the oblast. Last year the plan and pledges for the sale of grain to the state were fulfilled. [paragraph continues]

The task of putting the production of meat and eggs on an industrial footing is being persistently resolved. In accordance with the program for transforming the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, major material and financial resources are being channeled to Ivanovskaya Oblast. Substantial help in assimilating them is being given by the land reclamation workers of Uzbekistan. This is a shining manifestation of the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and convincing evidence that the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone is a truly nationwide matter.

I.V. Kapitonov then dwelt on the tasks of the oblast's party organizations and labor collectives in making fuller use of internal reserves with a view to further increasing production of industrial and agricultural products and consumer goods, improving their quality and strengthening the policy of thrift.

A powerful lever for influencing economic development is socialist competition, which has now acquired a nationwide nature, is rising to new heights, and is being constantly enriched by new experience. Active support is being given in the country, for instance, to the initiative of the people of Rostovskaya Oblast, "working without laggards," which was assessed highly by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. To involve working people more and more widely in the mainstream of this movement is an important task for party, Soviet and economic organs and public organizations.

The workers of Ivanovskaya Oblast have always marched in the vanguard of socialist competition, displaying labor enthusiasm and initiative. The present generation of Ivanovskaya Oblast workers are worthily continuing and augmenting the glorious traditions of Mariya and Yevdokiya Vinogradova, the initiators of the Stakhanovite movement in the textile industry. The speaker spoke warmly of production leaders and innovators--Hero of Socialist Labor Valentina Nikolayevna Golubeva, a weaver at the Krasnovolzhskiy cotton textiles combine, USSR State Prizewinner Nikolayevna Yegorova and others. Such people, he said, are the flower and pride of our working class.

Great attention was devoted in the speech to questions of the all-round development of socialist democracy and improving the political system of Soviet society under the conditions of developed socialism. Considerable, multifaceted work has been done in this direction in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress instructions. The main, all-embracing result was the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. The provisions of the fundamental law serve as a reliable basis for the increasingly full and active involvement of working people in managing state and public affairs.

The candidate deputy revealed with concrete examples the indisputable advantages of socialist over bourgeois democracy and clearly showed how widely and consistently the principle of genuine people's power is implemented in our country. This is indicated by the composition and activity of the Soviets. More than half the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies in the present convocation are workers and kolkhoz members. Taking the deputies of all Soviets, 42.3 percent are workers, 26.1 percent kolkhoz members, and 31.6 percent specialists and other representatives of the people's intelligentsia. About half of all deputies are women. Nearly one-third of the people's elected representatives are young people under the age of 30. All this confirms in the best possible way V.I. Lenin's words that the soviets are the direct organization of the working people's masses, "making it possible for them to organize the state themselves and manage it in every possible way."

The election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, significantly increased the prestige of the Supreme Soviet and of soviets at all levels. Recent Supreme Soviet sessions and Presidium sessions have examined and resolved major, fundamentally important questions of domestic and foreign policy arising from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the USSR Constitution.

The participation of trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass organizations in resolving the tasks of state life and economic and cultural building is becoming increasingly effective. The development and deepening of socialist democracy is also taking place in many other directions--along the path of extending publicity in the work of state and public organizations, intensifying people's control, developing criticism and self-criticism and so forth.

As a result Soviet people's political activity is unfailingly growing. They are deeply aware of their involvement in everything that happens in the country and have a proprietary, demanding attitude toward all society's affairs. This is manifested concretely in the instructions voters give their candidate deputies. These express the population's diverse aspirations and the concrete interests of individual groups of working people and society as a whole. The implementation of voters' instructions is a most important part of the work of party organs and soviets.

I.V. Kapitonov spoke of the multifaceted, fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally in implementing the peace program elaborated by the party and insuring favorable international conditions for communist building.

In conclusion he again cordially thanked the voters for the high trust placed in him and expressed confidence that the working people of Ivanovskaya Oblast, like all Soviet people, will at the forthcoming elections again demonstrate their cohesion around the Communist Party and vote unanimously for the candidates of the Communist and nonparty bloc. They will thereby be voting for our socialist motherland's further prosperity, for new victories in communist building and for lasting peace on earth.

I.V. Kapitonov visited the Ivanovo 50-Letiye SSSR heavy lathe building plant, the Krasnovolzhskiy cotton textiles combine, and the Vichuga V.P. Nogin spinning and weaving factory. Meetings took place with members of the Ivanovskiy Obkom Bureau and the party and soviet aktiv in the cities of Kineshma and Vichuga.

During the talks there was a discussion of a wide range of questions concerning organizational and political work in insuring the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist pledges for 1979 and the 5-year plan as a whole and improving the efficiency of social production and the quality of products in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum decisions. Questions of fuller exploitation of existing reserves and potential for satisfying the population's growing requirements and further improving the working people's working, living and leisure conditions were also examined in detail.

ABKHAZ PARTY CHIEF LAUDS PROGRESS, TIES WITH GEORGIA, USSR

LD151503 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Special correspondents I. Inoveli and D. Sheliya interview with B. Adleyba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom, under rubric "From Elections to Elections": "In the Peoples' Fraternal Family"]

[Text] [Question] Boris Viktorovich, the 4 years that have elapsed since the last elections to our country's supreme organ of state power have been filled with many important events for the autonomous republic. Yet there is probably one chief event among them....

[Answer] Undoubtedly. This chief event--a historic event, I would say--was the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 1 June 1978 resolution on measures to further develop Abkhazia's economy and culture. This very important document demonstrated once again most graphically and convincingly the tremendous concern and attention given all the nations and nationalities in our country and the great significance that the party and government attach to the socioeconomic and cultural development of every autonomous republic belonging to the fraternal family of the land of the soviets' peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution and the Georgian CP Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Further Develop the Abkhazskaya ASSR's Economy and Culture and To Strengthen Organizational and Ideological-Educational Work Among the Autonomous Republic's Working People" are already being implemented in practice. The Georgian CP Central Committee has created a special headquarters to direct the entire range of measures, and this has taken strict control of literally every point and every line in the resolutions, clearly set the timetable for executing the plans and drawn up a detailed program for the measures' practical realization.

I will not dwell in detail on all the points in these documents, since their contents are widely known. I will just say that the implementation of the broad program for Soviet Abkhazia's economic and cultural development is contributing to the special energy and great enthusiasm with which a very important political campaign--the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections--is being mounted in the autonomous republic.

[Question] You have spoken of the practical steps already taken and being taken to implement the planned program for the autonomous republic's socioeconomic and cultural development. We would like to hear about this work in greater detail.

[Answer] Let me cite the following example. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution provides for the Sukhumpribor plant's capacities to be doubled by 1982. In this connection an order to the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems provides for a special technological design bureau to be set up on the basis of the plan and for the housing, cultural and domestic conditions of the enterprise's workers and employees to be improved. As of this year the union ministry is allocating considerable capital investments to insure the fulfillment of the planned measures. A wide range of questions connected with implementing the planned measures was discussed in detail on the spot with the participation of K. Rudnev, USSR minister of instrument making.

Another example: More than 1,000 tons of bitumen of roadmaking grades and also approximately 90 units of various machines, mechanisms and specialized motor transport have now been allocated to provide Abkhazian resorts with public services and amenities. The Georgian Council of Ministers has allocated R1 million to carry out this kind of work in the autonomous republic's cities and rayon centers.

Abkhazian television is already operating, the new journals ISKUSSTVO ABSHAZII and SHKOLA I ZHIZN will be published in Abkhazian this year, and the Alashara publishing house will increase the volume of its work considerably, despite the difficulties with paper in the country.

These and similar facts attest to the intensive pace at which the extensive program of Soviet Abkhazia's socioeconomic and cultural development is being implemented.

As a constituent part of Soviet Georgia, the Abkhazskaya ASSR is making a worthy contribution to the further development of the republic's national economy. The experience accumulated by many Georgian party organizations enriches the forms and methods of the oblast party organization's work. This is why it is necessary always to remember our indissoluble unity, the unity of the entire Soviet people, the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It was rightly emphasized at the Abkhazskaya Oblast party conference that our achievements and victories are the achievements and victories of our entire party, the entire people and the entire Soviet state; and our mistakes and omissions harm the cause of the entire party, the country's entire economy and all the people. Every internationalist patriot must always remember this.

[Question] So far you have spoken more about Abkhazia today and about the prospects opening up before it in the next few years. This work still has to be done by all the autonomous republic's working people and, of course, by those whom the people are nominating today as candidate deputies to our country's Supreme Soviet. But what has already been done by the people's elected representatives over the past 4 years, and what most significant landmarks mark the path traveled by the autonomous republic in the period since the last USSR Supreme Soviet elections?

[Answer] Since Abkhazia is rightly called an all-union health resort, I will start with facts indicating the growth and development of health resort establishments and the services sphere. Whereas in 1974 1.117 million people took vacations or underwent treatment in the autonomous republic, in 1977 their numbers had already increased to 1.44 million, and last year this figure rose by several tens of thousands more. During the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan more than 4 million people received treatment or took vacations in Abkhazia. Over the past 4 years the number of tourists visiting our republic has risen from 253,000 to 300,000.

The services sphere has been developed at a considerable pace. The increase in retail trade premises in the 10th 5-Year Plan has totaled more than 6,000 square meters. Many modern trade projects have been commissioned, including two department stores, a covered market in the city of Gagra, a trade center in the settlement of Leselidze and others. Since the start of the 5-year plan public catering enterprises have been enlarged by more than 1,200 places, and domestic services enterprises by more than 3,000 square meters. The number of services provided for the population has risen from 200 in 1975 to 350 in 1978. Consumer centers have been built in all cities and rayon centers and also in the settlements of Pitsunda and Leselidze. In Sukhumi a consumer center is now under construction in a complex with a palace of ceremonies, and a fashion house has been commissioned here too.

All these facts and figures, I believe, are highly eloquent testimony to the pace of modern development in the Abkhazskaya ASSR. And we will see the same picture in industry, agriculture and cultural building.

For example, industrial production growth compared with 1975 has grown 116.8 percent. In 3 years above-plan output worth more than R33 million has been produced, and in the same period sales of industrial output totaled R1,152 million--which is 102.5 percent of the plan target. Or take this example. Whereas in 1975 only 8 units of industrual output were produced with the seal of quality, last year 104 units of output were certified of the highest quality.

If I were not afraid of overloading my story with figures, I could paint a similar picture of the achievements scored in the autonomous republic's agriculture. Of course, this does not mean that all is well among us or that all questions are resolved. Many shortcomings still exist in all spheres of life without exception, and much still has to be done to eliminate them. But failing to note the successes behind them would mean failing to note the obvious.

It has to be admitted, for example, that things are proceeding in far from the best manner in construction here, and this was discussed in a serious and impartial manner at the 34th conference of the Abkhazskaya Oblast party organization. But let us recall how much we have built over the past 4 years: in Sukhumi--a chemical plant, a confectionery factory and the first stage of a republican stadium; in Bzyb--a house building combine and a meat combine; in Dranda--a house building combine; the meat-processing block of Gagra meat and dairy combine, stores, cafes, canteens.... And how many important national economic projects are now under construction! In Sukhumi--a foundry machinery plant, purification installations and a covered market; in Gagra--a hotel, a climatic and balneological clinic, a polyclinic and a complex of trade enterprises at Zhsekvarskoye Gorge; in Ochamchira--a mixed feed plant; the Tkvarcheli GRES is being enlarged, and various projects are being constructed in other corners of Abkhazia. Is this not a grand picture of our achievements--a picture described so accurately and graphically by the poet: "On the scale of giant strides"?!

[Question] What measures are currently being taken to further develop science, culture and education in the autonomous republic?

[Answer] A government commission is now drawing up measures to organize a state university in Sukhumi, and R5 million are being allocated for its construction. Work is being carried out on preparations to construct a television and radio broadcasting center. It is planned to construct a press center to strengthen the printing base and increase the volume of printed output.

The provision of quotas for noncompetitive enrollment of school-leavers from the autonomous republic at various of the country's VUZes has been an important step in training local skilled specialist cadres for different sectors of the national economy.

To conclude our conversation, I wish to say that the people's elected representatives in various organs of state power have worked well in recent years and done a great deal for Soviet Abkhazia's further prosperity. This work will be carried out still more purposefully in the future, as the party demands of us, and those whom the people are today nominating as their candidates for the country's supreme organ of state power are primarily to perform this work. The great tasks set for us by the party and government primarily demand the enhancement of the role and responsibility of party organizations, candidate deputies to the country's supreme organ of state power and all people's deputies in fostering civic duty and the active qualities of the fighter in every Soviet person.

The competition to greet 4 March--USSR Supreme Soviet election day--in a fitting manner has become widespread in all the autonomous republic's labor collectives. This is a couble holiday for Abkhazia's working people, since the anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Abkhazia will be celebrated on 4 March. In voting for the people's best representatives on that joyful day, the autonomous republic's working people will be voting for our chief achievement--Soviet power.

THEFTS, RELUCTANCE TO COMBAT CRIME IN GEORGIA DENOUNCED

LD131609 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Report by V. Chikadze, senior agronomist at the Kutaisi grain-reception enterprise and People's Control group chairman: "Loopholes for Thieves"]

[Summary] Recently at the Kutaisi grain-reception enterprise "a group of thieves comprising N. Nemsadze, deputy chief of the enterprise storehouse, N. Bolkvadze, one of the guards, and G. Machitidze, driver at the grain products center in Mayakovskiy Rayon, stole 2,400 kg of forage grain." They were arrested and charged. The grain was recovered.

This is not the sole instance of theft in recent years. "Thieves are still finding loopholes." This is due to the poor state of security arrangements. People's controllers have often talked about the need to place security in the hands of "nondepartmental" services but "for some reason nobody has reacted in the proper manner to our proposals." The latest instance of theft "may go some way toward explaining the real reason for the reluctance of certain enterprise working people to take decisive steps" to provide proper security: "Two of the criminals...were actually responsible for the safety of socialist property."

This case shows that there is still much to do in educating working people and "normalizing the moral and psychological climate." There must be a "relentless and uncompromising struggle against those who sully the good name of the collective."

VLADIMIR KAMENTSEV APPOINTED MINISTER OF FISH INDUSTRY

LD141114 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--Vladimir Kamentsev has been appointed USSR minister of fisheries. Before that he held the post of the first deputy minister. Vladimir Kamentsev replaced Aleksandr Ishkov who retired on pension.

NEW ARMENIAN MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION NAMED

LD121335 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 January 1979 frontpages an Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 27 January appointing Eduard Pashoyevich Avakyan to the post of Armenian minister of industrial construction. On page 4 it carries an unattributed "Chronicle" report that Karlen Artashesovich Akopyan has been released from that post; no reason is specified.

NEW KAZAKH MINISTER OF NONFERROUS METALLURGY APPOINTED

AU080921 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1508 GMT 7 Feb 79 AU

[Text] By a decree of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet, on 7 February Vladimir Dmitriyevich (Yazhigin) was appointed Kazakh minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

GEORGIAN PAPER REPORTS FUEL HOARDING FOR PRIVATE PLOTS

LD151633 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Jan 79 P 3 LD

[Report by spot-check team: "What Is the Cost of 'Thriftiness'?"]

[Text] In leading agricultural enterprises in Marneulskiy Rayon today every hour is accounted for. This is completely natural--the machine operators have gone out into the fields. They are preparing the fields for early potato and vegetable crops and working in greenhouses.

But, unfortunately, our spot check showed that not yet all the rayon's sovkhoz workers place public interests above their own personal interests. All do not yet display full responsibility toward the sector of work entrusted to them. Moreover some of them, captive to their private-ownership aspirations, are primarily seeking "a fast buck." Such people, and this has been shown once again by our spot check documents, strive to derive benefit even when, for one reason or another, there are temporary stoppages in material and technical supplies to the rayon's public-sector farms.

In the first half of January the Marneulsk petroleum depot failed to supply all the rayon's farms with enough diesel fuel for tractors and other agricultural equipment. Why this came about is a topic for specific discussion, but we were more interested at the time in how the available fuel was used in this situation, and how it was distributed.

We are in the village of Armamedlo. Silence reigns over the public-sector fields on the potato-growing sovkhoz: The rumble of tractors cannot be heard and no other agricultural machinery is to be seen in the fields. But here is the paradox--a totally different picture confronts us as we approach the private plots. Let us put it plainly--here animation reigns, work is in full swing.

With the permission of the owner of one of these private plots we enter the courtyard. The owner, V. Ismailov, had generously allocated 750 square meters to carefully tended greenhouses and so we did not hesitate but decided to ask him how he was going to heat the greenhouses.

"Well, we get by the best we can," V. Ismailov answered evasively, glancing at the large metal barrels lined up in a row here in the yard. We inquired about their contents and our suppositions are borne out--they contained 2.5 tons of the fuel which has been in such short supply in the rayon lately.

"Where did you get so much? Where did you get it?"

Silence.

Not far from the fuel barrels we could also see in the yard neatly wound hanks of balling wire. There is also a shortage of this.

"How much wire have you got?"

"1.5 tons," V. Ismailov replied, unembarassed.

"Where did you get it?" Once again the greenhouse owner remained silent.

V.Ismailov's neighbors do not wish to lag behind the thrifty greenhouse owner. True, S. Kerimov has only procurred 250 kg of fuel as yet, but he is not giving up hope of getting some more. You can hardly lag so far behind your neighbors. After all, B.Miriyev next door stockpiled 500 kg of kerosene at once.

We decided not to annoy the thrifty owner any more and went off the village of Kachagin. It's the same story here: Most greenhouse owners have created whole fuel stores on their private plots. Since the conversations which took place between us, the participants in the spot check, and the "thrifty" owners living in this village were essentially no different from those we have already cited, we won't repeat them. Let us just say that A.Abdullayev stockpiled 200 kg of diesel oil, P.Aliyev 1.5 tons of gasoline and F.Gamidov 700 kg of kerosene.

We think that to continue listing the names of the "thrifty" owners and the amount of fuel they obtained is not economic in terms of printing space. Let us emphasize, however, that in one-third of the villages where we carried out a spot check over 20 cases of fuel squandering were discovered, the same fuel, a shortage of which is causing tractors in Marneulskiy Rayon to idle.

We exposed one more very characteristic detail: The great majority of the "thrifty" owners persistently avoid working in the public sector. This detail made us wonder very seriously. The essence of it is that the implementation of the far from harmless plans of overthrifty greenhouse owners is helped by those people who with enviable regularity supply their private plots with hundreds of kilograms or even tons of fuel. Who are these people who squander the national wealth? The investigation which Marneulskiy Rayon Internal Affairs workers have started on the basis of the spot check documents will help answer this question.

ACADEMICIAN ALEKSANDROV ON LONG-TERM POWER, ENERGY PROSPECTS

LD151425 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Feb 79 P 2 LD

[Special correspondent I.S.Melenevskiy interview with A P Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, answering readers' letters: "Horizons of Soviet Science"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium recently presented its supreme award--the M.V.Lomonosov gold metal--to Academician A.P.Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The name of this outstanding scientist is well known not only in our country but throughout the world.

Our special correspondent I.S.Melenevskiy met with the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. During this talk Academician A.P.Aleksandrov answered TRUD readers' questions.

[Question] What are the main directions in which Soviet science will develop in the fourth year of the 5-year plan?" V.D.Postinkov, steel foundry worker at the Elektrostal plant and Hero of Socialist Labor, Moskovskaya Oblast.

[Answer] It is difficult to describe all the main directions in a short report. I shall therefore name only the basic ones, above all energy. Today we meet a considerable proportion of our energy needs with oil. But oil stocks on our planet are limited, and the question arises of the need to save oil and seek other sources of energy.

The main spheres of energy consumption are power generation, the domestic sphere, any sort of production processes--your steel smelting, for instance--and the transportation of passengers and freight. [paragraph continues]

So scientists are now working actively to insure that the fuel deficit in all these spheres is met by nuclear power. That is, with the aid of this type of energy it is possible to obtain not only electricity, as we are doing today, but, for instance, heat for our cities and energy for industry, new fuel for transport and so forth.

The development of new methods of applying thermonuclear power generation is related to this. All this is necessary to meet man's growing energy requirements. And these requirements will always grow. After all, the natural resources on the surface of the earth, such as certain mineral and coal deposits, are being exhausted. We are having to dig deeper and deeper for them and this requires increased energy expenditure. It is essential to study the questions of energy distribution and the problems of its rational utilization and to seek possible ways of saving fuel. The USSR Academy of Sciences is working seriously on this.

[Question] "Your name is indissolubly linked with successes in the nuclear power industry. I should like to know more details of the search for new sources of energy. What are the prospects for the practical use of nuclear energy in transportation installations on ships and locomotives and in motor vehicles?" Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Kirillov, captain of the diesel electric ship Lenin, Gorkiy city.

[Answer] The rapid development of technical progress has forced power engineers to seek new, more economical forms of fuel. I have already said that oil stocks are not limitless and it is more advantageous for industry to use it as, for instance, chemical raw material or material for animal feed and food. In this connection the needs of power generation will be met increasingly by gas, coal and nuclear energy, and later by coal and nuclear energy.

Scientists' efforts are now aimed at developing the new, thermonuclear method of obtaining nuclear energy. In contrast to nuclear reactors, although they will be many times more powerful, thermonuclear reactors will be able to work on the same amount of fuel, stocks of which are virtually inexhaustible. This problem will most probably be resolved and it will be applied in practice either at the end of our century or the beginning of the next.

As for the use of nuclear energy in transportation facilities, it is well known that even now we have large nuclear-powered icebreakers. We plan to continue developing this sphere. In addition to icebreakers, transport ships with nuclear-powered engines will be built. Their use on the northern sea route is particularly promising. A few words about the possibility of using nuclear power in locomotive, aircraft and motor engines. I think that nuclear engines as such are not expedient here. As is well known, the process of electrifying rail transport is developing increasingly. It is planned to make extensive use of the energy from nuclear and in the future thermonuclear power stations as sources of energy.

Thus locomotives will operate on nuclear power. As for aircraft, motor vehicles, tractors and other mobile machines, probably at the beginning or even in the middle of next century nuclear power will not be used directly. Most probably, the necessary types of fuel will be produced for these mobile propulsion plants with the aid of nuclear power. For instance, it is possible to obtain hydrogen and to burn it directly in aircraft and motor vehicle engines, or to obtain and use other types of fuel. It is a perfectly realistic possibility that in the next 10-15 years the technology for obtaining hydrogen or other energy resources using nuclear power will begin to be used extensively. Soviet scientists are now performing such work. And I believe they will soon turn from the theory stage to practice.

GOVERNMENT ENDORSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION

LD061224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has endorsed the decision on a production association in agriculture. It is envisaged that this association will be a single production-economic complex, whose activities are implemented on the basis of the specialization, concentration and coordination of production and also the centralization of production-economic functions and resources.

The association will comprise, on a voluntary basis, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises, enterprises which process agricultural produce, motor transportation as well as other state cooperative enterprises and organizations. The association is to be directed by a council. The day-to-day leadership will be implemented by the chairman, the association's general director as well as the management apparatus of the (?head) enterprise.

The decision on a production association in agriculture will be expounded in greater detail in IZVESTIYA.

CPSU ADOPTS MEASURES ON ELECTRIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE

LD151854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures for the further development of electrification in agriculture. The decision stresses the great significance of electrification as a very important means of speeding up technical progress in agricultural production and improving the cultural and everyday conditions of life of the population. In 1985, the volume of electricity consumption in our agriculture must be raised to 170-190 billion kw-hrs. In 1981-85 the provision of electricity to labor in agriculture will be increased by 60-80 percent, and consumption of electricity for communal and household purposes per rural inhabitant will be approximately doubled. The decision sets the task of implementing a continuous transition from automation of separate production processes and operations to full automation of workshops and agricultural enterprises.

FARM MACHINERY OVERHAUL COMPLICATED IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE

LD092305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Rural news, presented by Semen Astakhov]

[Excerpt] Today we will be seeing how equipment is being prepared for the spring. According to reports from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, sowing and soil-tilling machines have already been overhauled throughout almost all of the southern USSR. Equipment in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Kuban and Stavropolskiy Kray is fully ready for the spring. This work has also been completed in certain more northern areas--the Altay, and Tulskaya, Saratovskaya, Bryanskaya, Penzenskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts. The overhaul of tractors, plows and seed drills is proceeding better than last year in Kazakhstan. But in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan equipment overhauling is lagging, even though spring always arrives here earlier than in other areas. In the country as a whole the readiness of tractors for the spring sowing campaign is at last year's level. The overhaul of plows, cultivators and seed drills is somewhat behind. At present collectives at industrial enterprises are concentrating on meeting deliveries to more northern areas, in particular the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone. The conditions for the overhaul of equipment have become complicated at farms here because of the harsh winter and the absence of a good overhaul base. However, at frontranking kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the zone, the overhaul of equipment is proceeding successfully. These farms are very strict about the quality of overhaul work.